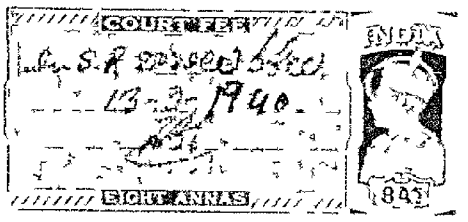


WORDS:- 2886.
Copying. Rs. 7-7-0
Comparing R. 1-6-0.
Paper. Rs. 0-2-0.
Total amount. Rs. 6-15-0.

In the District Court of Dharwar.

At Dharwar. Ex. No. 16.

Civil Appeal No. 52 of 1916 from Decree in Civil Suit No. 277 of 1914 of the Court of the Sub-Judge of Gadag.

Pleaders:-

Mr. Parate.

1. Shriman Nirnanjana Jagadguru Andaniswami Guru Andaniswami Sanstrana Matha Mundargi by his Vatrokthiyar Somayya Chidlingayya Hammigi now Solbaya Mallingayya Mundargi.

.. .. .. Appellant (Original Plaintiff).

Against.

Messrs Shivrao and Vinekar for No.1.

others absent.

1. Totadswami Guru Totaswami of Gadag.
2. Totaya Andanaya Mangalur of Mundargi.
3. Sangaya Channaya Shettar of Do.
4. Mariyaya Sangaya Shantageri of Do.
5. Totaya Adiveya Gandhada of Do.
6. Adivepa Totapa Shabadi of Do.
7. Basappa Mallappa Baligar of Kuvin-hadagali.
8. Andaneppa Kaulpeta of Mundargi.

Respondents (Original Defts).

Claim - Rs. 10/-.

The Plaintiff appellant styles himself Jagad-guru Andaniswami of the Mundargi Math. He states that he, and his Gurus before him, as Jagadgurus, have exercised the right of being carried in a cross-palanquin in a procession, that on September 1912

Clerk of the Court.

the defts by obtaining an order from a Magistrate - stopped the procession. The suit is for an - - injunction. It appears that the usage of riding in a cross-palanquin was first started by the great Shankaracharya founder of the Smarth sect of Brahmins This practice has been adopted by others since his time and is looked upon as a valuable religious & - dignity and privilege. The only question [illegible] - - concerned with in this appeal is whether the suit -- will lie. I am of opinion that the suit is not one cognizable by the Civil Courts and I dismiss this appeal with costs.

In considering the authorities the - right claimed by the appellant may be regarded in two aspects, first as a religious dignity and pri--vilege and secondly, as a right to take a procession through the public streets. From either point of view the current of Bombay decisions is against - the appellant.

In Madhusudan Parwat Vs. Shri Shankaracharya (I. L. R. 33 Bom. 278) it has been held that "To decide disputes as to precedence or privilege between purely religious functionaries is no part of the business of the Civil Courts; nor will they grant injunctions to prevent preachers from preach--ing where they like under any title they please, provided no office or property is disturbed or - interfered with." In this case there is not the slightest suggestion that the appellant's office - as head of the Mundargi math has in any way been affected.

The High Courts of Bombay and Madras hold divergent views with regard to suits brought to - enforce a right to conduct a religious procession. The leading case is Bombay is Satku Wd. Khadir Vs.

Clerk of the Court.

Ibrahim Aga 'I. L. R. 2 Bom., 457, followed in Khaja Sajeudin Vs. Madhavadas (I. L. R. 18 Bom., 693) -- and Virupaxappa Vs. Sherifsab (11 Bom. L. R. 372). In Satku's case the plffs as members of the Mohamada community claimed a right to take their Pabuts along a certain road. The Defts had obtained an order from a Magistrate just as in the present case and had prevented them. The English law on the subject is based on the maxim 'Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium'. It is held that where a public right is obstructed no individual can bring a suit without proving particular damage. Otherwise there would -- be danger of the Courts being flooded by a multi--plicity of suits. After reviewing the authorities at great length Westropp C.J. came to the conclusion that the mere absence of religious and sentimental gratification was not a sufficient particular damage to give a cause of action where a person had been obstructed in exercising a right of way on a public road. A case which was more especially relied upon was the Privy Council case reported in 2 3 M. I. A., a case which came from this District and related to the very privilege now the subject of contention. The Lingayats and Brahmins of Hubli were disputing - the point whether the spiritual leader of the - - Lingayats could be carried in a cross-palanquin. The Privy Council remanded the case for a fresh - trial, and one of the issues ordered to be tried was whether the suit would lie. The Judges of the Bombay High Court held that the right of being - carried in a cross-palanquin was too unsubstantial to be the subject of a Civil Suit. There was no further appeal from this decision. The only Bombay Case which the appellant can quote in his favour is Baslingappa Parappa Vs. Dharmappa Basappa (I.L.R 34 Bom., 571). I cannot regard this decision as over-ruling Satku's case, because although that - -

Clerk of the Court.

authority is mentioned it is neither discussed nor distinguished nor reversed. In the judgment the Madras case of Sadagopalacharya Vs. Ramrao (I.L.R. 26 Mad., 376) is quoted as an authority for the -- proposition that every member of the public and every sect has a right to use the public streets in a - lawful manner. This, however, is quite a different question from the one I am now considering. Every sect may have the right to carry their leader in a cross-palanquin. The question is whether the Courts will enforce that right without proof of particular damage. This question did not arise in Sadagopala--charya's case. It is no doubt true that the Madras High Court have distinguished the leading Bombay -- case (Satku's case) above discussed. But the - reason given is open to objection. I refer to - Kandaswami Mudali Vs. Subraya (I. L. R. 32 Mad., 478). The cause of action in that case was said to be a Magistrate's order prohibiting a - - procession whereas it was assumed that in Satku's case it was mere unaided obstruction by the defts. It will be found however that in Satku's case also the defts had obtained a Magistrate's order. It does not appear to make any difference to the juris--diction of the Courts whether the defts enlist - the help of the Magistrates or not, in obstructing the alleged right. In the present appeal the appellant's pleader tries to distinguish Satku's case on a new ground. He says that there the plfffs brought their suit as members of a certain community while here it is an individual who is suing. I do not think that the question of jurisdiction can - depend on whether the Swami brings the suit himself or has a suit brought by his followers.

4th July 1917. Sd. E.Clements.

District Judge.

Typed by, Typist.

Read by, Karkun.

Compared by, Karkun.

"TRUE COPY" CLERK OF THE COURT

Appeal No. 53 of 1916.

Plaintiff appeals on the following grounds.

1. The decision of the Lower Court is against law and evidence in the case.

2. The Lower Court was wrong in holding that the right to parade in a cross palanquin was not a general right, exercisable by any subject of His Majesty.

3. The Lower Court was in error in deciding that the plff had no right to march in a procession seated in a cross-palanquin in public streets.

4. The Court erred in holding that the facts mentioned in para 2 of the plaint were not proved.

5. The Court below was wrong in holding - that the right to enjoy a cross-palanquin procession with birudawale belonged to defendants exclusively as against the plaintiff.

6. The Court below was wrong in holding that the suit was outside the cognizance of the - Civil Court.

7. The Subordinate Judge did not apply a free and unbiased mind to the case before him as is apparent from the many unmerited gratuitous - insults which the Sub-Judge gives under cover of his judgment.

8. The Lower Court imported its own learn--ing in the case in the delineation of the origin of the cross palanquin processions. The extra--ordinary ability or otherwise of Shree Shankarachary was quite beside the point as also was the history of the Mathas founded by him.

9. It is quite improper for the Lower Court to characterise the plff as a weak minded and short--sighted man given up to physical pleasure and worldly objects and devoid of all self respect and learning. The remarks are it is humbly submitted

Clerk of the Court.

most unbecoming in a judgment.

10. The witnesses for the Plff have only - - stated what the position of the law is in the matter of public processions. Their depositions should not affect the right of the plaintiff.

11. The Lower Court erred in holding that the right of the p claimed by the appellant was only a right to a dignity and nothing more. He had a right to go in a public street in such manner as is consis--tent with law and that right was interfered with by the defts. The right to proceed in a cross-palanquin with birudavalli is incidental to the right of using a high way which is a substantial right.

12. The Lower Court has misunderstood and - misapplied the decisions in Shankar Vs. Shidlingaya. 3 M.I.A. 198,2 Bombay 494 and 23 Bombay 278.

13. The Lower Court has not considered the cases quoted for the appellant and it has not mentioned them in the judgment.

14. The Plff and his witnesses never stated that the plff would use the crown in a public street like a topi. This unfounded statement fathered on the plff only indicates the prejudice of the Court.

15. The Lower Court was wrong in thinking that the right of the plff depended on the question whether the feelings of others would be wounded or not.

16. There was no evidence to show that the feelings of others would be wounded if the plff rode a cross palanquin.

17. The learned Subordinate Judge was not justi--fied in stigmatizing the plff's claim as due to - - libertine principles. The language is quite objection--able.

18. The Court below is wrong in holding that the plff was not a Jagad-guru.

19. The Court below is wrong in drawing an - adverse inference against the plff for his not coming

Clerk of the Court.

into Court. The Plff's Mukhetyar was able to answer all the questions put to him by the Court.

20. It was wrong to hold that only the Swami Chitradurga of Huoli together with deft 1 were entitl--ed to be Jagad-gurus. The xxx title of a Jagad-guru was not derived from a royal grant. Any Guru whois held in high reverence by his followers and has a - numerous following is called a Jagad-guru.

21. The Subordinate Judge was wrong in hold--ing that the plff's Math was not ancient and the - plff and his predecessors were only the desciples and nominies of deft 1 and his predecessors.

22. The decision in appeal No. 272 of 1875 of the High Court could not and did not establish - lenial subordination of the plff and his predecessors and successors to deft 1 and his predecessors and -- successors.

23. The Lower Court was wrong in holding that the plff was initiated into the Virakta order by deftl

24. The Lower Court was wrong in not believ--ing the witnesses for the plff whose evidence esta--blished that the plff and his ancestors enjoyed that right of passing in a cross-palanquin from time - - immemorial.

25. The Lower Court was wrong in holding that the Matha of the Plff was not as ancient and dignified as that of the deft 1.

26. The decision was given on 26-1-1916,. - Copies were applied for on 31-1-1916 and were ready on 7-2-16. Hence the appeal is in time.

27. The value of the appeal for Court fee is Rs. 5/- for declaration and Rs. 5/- for injunction. - That for jurisdiction is Rs. - -- (not-mentioned).

"TRUE COPY".

CLERK OF THE COURT.

6-7-48.

Typed by,
Typist.

Read by,

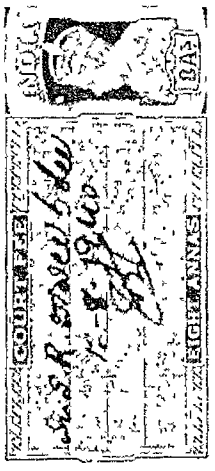
Compared by,
Karkun.

K 267

Section,Mr. Raghunath Pale 2-8-0 2Pls.
Examiner Mr. V.J.Gavas.)
Reader Mr.V.C.Jorgulekar) 0-10-0
Paperclerk 0- 0-8

Total...Rs. 3- 2-8 pay.

Rupees Three,annas two and pies eight only.



Copy ready for delivery on 1-7-40
Copy delivered on 10-7-40
Applicant informed on 11-7-40

Assistant Sheristedar.

Sheristedar.

10-7-40

Appeal No.822 of 1919 from Appellate Decree.

Shreeman Niranjan Jagadguru Andaniswami Guru Sadanandswami Sansthan-Matha Mundargi by his Patrakartyar Selbaya Mahalingaya (Original Plaintiff).....Appellant.

Versus

Todadswami Guru Todadswami;and others (Original Defendants)..... } Respondents.

Second Appeal against the decision of E. Clements,Esquire., District Judge of Dharwar,in Appeal No.53 of 1916.

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr.S.V Palekar for the Appellant.

Mr. Dhurendhar with Mr.V.R.Sirur for Respondents Nos.1 to 5 and 8.

Judgment:-The Plaintiff alleged that he was one of the Lingayats,that he had many branch mathas in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras,in the territories of the Patwardhan Chiefs and of His Highness the Nizam,that Plaintiff's Gurus before him had and plaintiff has the right of going in procession seated in a cross palanquin adorned with and accompanied by Panch-Kalash and Parudavali,that they

had and have that right as Jagadgurus, that they have a right that their disciples should show them that honour in their own village and also when they go out visiting in public streets, that the Plaintiff's Gurus had and plaintiff has exercised this their right since ancient times, that the process in a cross-palanquin is taken out in plaintiff's village Mundargi every year on Vaishakh Sud 10 and 11, last Monday and Tuesday in every Shrawana, on Ashwin, Sud 10 and at the beginning of Margashirsha without fail. It is taken out also when plaintiff is called by his disciples for worshipping his feet at their homes at all times of the year, it is taken out also when the plaintiff enters villages on his tours and visits his disciples' houses for the worshipping of his feet, that the plaintiff intended to take out a cross palanquin procession on last Monday Shrawana of Shake 1834, that the 1st defendant induced defendant 2 to make an application to the 2nd Class Magistrate of Mundargi on the 6th of September 1912 and the other defendants to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate that there would be a breach of the peace, that the latter Magistrate stopped the plaintiff's procession on the 9th of September 1912 and that appeals were preferred, but, failed and hence the suit. The plaintiff prayed for an injunction against the defendants that they should not obstruct the plaintiff in going in a cross-palanquin procession with a Panch-Kalash and Dirudavali on Vaishak Sud 10 and 11, on last Monday and Tuesday in Shrawana, on Ashwin Sud 10 and in the beginning of Margashirsha in Mundargi and also where at other times.

The defendants 1 and 3 contended that the Civil Courts had no jurisdiction to try this suit, that the plaintiff was not a Jagadguru, but defendant No.1's disciple, that disciples before him called Andanmaris like the plaintiff denied that they were defendant 1's disciples (Shishyas) and the High Court hold that they were defendant 1's Shishyas or disciples, that the Andanmari before the plaintiff had admitted that he was defendant 1's disciple and had passed a registered

deed to that effect, that such Mutts have no such right of going in a cross-palanquin as claimed in the plaint, that they have no right to take out the procession mentioned in the Schedule attached to the plaint and that the 1st defendant alone has the right to call himself Jagadguru and go in a cross-palanquin with Panch-Valash and Parivarali and not the plaintiff.

It may be said therefore on those pleadings that the plaintiff's claimed to have the right of being carried in a cross-palanquin in procession as Jagadguru. That was a religious dignity and privilege not for every member of the public to for himself as Jagadguru. It was the plaintiff who claimed to be carried in procession by his disciples in order that they might worship his feet in their homes, and to be carried in procession on particular days of the year.

The 1st issue raised in the trial Court was, Is the right to parade in the cross-palanquin as described in the plaint a general right exercisable by a subject of His Majesty? It is difficult to see at first sight how that issue came to be raised. Certainly it is not relevant to the pleadings. But when issues are raised under Order ~~XIV~~ XIV rule 1(5), the Court shall, after reading the plaint and the written statement, if any, and after such examination of the parties as may appear necessary, ascertain upon what material proposition of fact or of law the parties are at variance and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues on which the right decision of the case appears to depend. It appears from the record that the plaintiff never attended the Court and therefore it could not have been examined by the Judge. It seems obvious that the plaintiff's pleader must have seen the danger he was in of losing his case as he insisted upon plaintiff's claiming the privilege of being carried in a cross palanquin for himself as Jagadguru. He must have argue

before the Court that the plaintiff's suit could succeed, because,he as a member of the public had the right to use the road in any way he pleased provided he did not inconvenience the other members of the public who had equal rights themselves. But it appears to me that this issue ought never to have been admitted. It is absolutely inconsistent with the Plaintiff's own case and I cannot imagine that a party in the position of the plaintiff would ever have filed this suit claiming the right to be carried in procession in a cross palanquin not because he was a Jagadguru but because he was a member of the public. In Mahomed Buksh Vs. Hosseini Bibi (1888) (L.R.15 I.A.81) Their Lordships of the Privy Council dealt with the question of raising issues inconsistent with the case made out by the plaintiff. Their Lordships at page 86 said "On the 16th of March 1882 issues were settled. Amongst the issues was this: '2nd whether the Hibbanama on behalf of Shahzadi Bibi is genuine and valid and executed with her knowledge and consent,or whether it was manufactured without her knowledge and consent,or whether it was executed under undue influence?' In their Lordships' opinion the latter part of that issue ought not to have been admitted. It was absolutely inconsistent with the case made by the plaintiff. It only becomes possible on the assumption that the alleged cause of action is unfounded. There was another issue which also was admissible on that assumption,viz., whether in case the said Hibbanama is proved to be genuine,it is invalid on any ground according to Mahomedan Law." Applying these remarks to this case this issue only becomes possible on the assumption that the allegedcause of action in the plaint is unfounded,namely,plaintiffsclaim that he as Jagadguru was entitled to be carried in a cross palanquin as a religious dignity and privilege. That cause of action disappears entirely if the plaintiff were to allege that he was entitled to be carried in that way not because he was a Jagadguru, but because he happened to be a member of the public entitled

to use the street in any reasonable way. The suit was dismissed by the trial Court as it found on the 2nd issue that this was a special right enjoyable by the defendant No.1 and other high priests of the Hindus like him, that the plaintiff had no right to march in procession seated in a cross palanquin as alleged in the plaint in public streets and that the 1st defendant had an exclusive right of riding in a cross palanquin as against the plaintiff. But the lower Court also held that he had no jurisdiction to try the suit. The learned Judge said "I shall examine whether a suit for this honour and dignity unaccompanied by any pecuniary profits and not attached to any particular office shall lie in a civil Court under section 9 of the Civil Procedure Code. I think that suits for an office are of a civil nature, but in my opinion a suit for vindication for a mere dignity, though connected with an office, is not. The present suit is not for a claim to an office, but for a claim to a mere honour and dignity on account of an office and as I think not maintainable in a civil suit. It has been held that a the claim by a Swami or Arch priest that he is entitled to be carried on a high road in a cross palanquin will not be entertained by a civil Court. What is claimed in such a suit is a mere honour and dignity, a mark attached to the office of a Swami. It has been laid down that civil Courts should discourage as far as possible claims of so unsubstantial and objectionable a nature and they ought not to be involved in the determination of trivial questions of dignity and privilege although connected with an office." Reference was made to Sri Sunkur Vs. Sidha (1843) (3 M.I.A. 198). In first appeal the learned Judge said "in considering the authorities the right claimed by the appellant may be regarded in two aspects, first as a religious dignity and privilege and secondly as a

right to take a procession through public streets. From either point of view the current of Bombay decisions is against the appellant. In Madhusudan Parvat Vs. Shri Shankaracharya: (1908) (I.L.R.33 Bom.278) it has been held that 'to decide disputes as to ~~procedure~~ precedence or privilege between purely religious functions is no part of the business of the civil Courts,nor will they grant injunctions to prevent preachers from preaching where they like,under any title they please,provided no office or property is disturbed or interfered with.' In this case there is not the slightest suggestion that the appellant's office as the Head of Mundarigi Math has in any way been affected." The learned Judge also referred to a Madras case-Sadagopachariar Vs. Rama Rao: (1902) (I.L.R.26 Mad.376)-which was cited for the proposition that every member of the public and every sect has a right to use the public streets in a lawful manner. The learned Judge very rightly remarked that every sect may have the right to carry their leader in a cross palanquin. The question is whether the Court will enforce that right without proof of particular damage. It appears therefore to me that the authorities are perfectly clear. Civil Courts will not entertain a claim of this nature and really the argument that was addressed to us in second appeal was that we ought to deal with the case as if the plaintiff was suing as a member of the public claiming as such to be entitled to be carried in a cross-palanquin if he chose to adopt that method of procession. As I pointed out,that was not the plaintiff's case and I doubt whether if we allowed the plaint to be amended,plaintiff would put his signature to such an amendment,

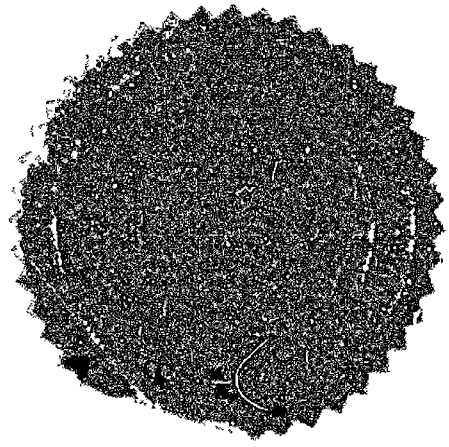
In

In my opinion therefore the appeal fails and the suit should be dismissed with costs.

11th August 1920. S/-H.C.Macleod.

I agree.

11th August 1920. S/- C. Prevett.



True Copy.

Deputy Registrar.

The 10th of July 1940.

-27-

(2) Wheat ... per Acre.
(3) Jowar ... per acre.

... the ... Area ... the existing rent ... should not ...

The ... examined some witnesses ... that they can fetch a rent of Rs. 200/- per acre per annum. Some of the witnesses state that similar lands are leased in the village on a rent of Rs 200/- or 250/- per acre cultivated and hence the rent for these lands should be enhanced accordingly.

The opponent has examined one witness who cultivates the adjoining land in order to prove his own statement that these lands are subject to damages by stray cattle and that the crops also do not thrive quite well. This witness supports the opponent and states that two servants must be posted to watch the crops in these lands as stray cattle bey/pass & cause damage to the crops. The opponent has also produced extracts from the Tenancy Register to show that the incidence of rent in the locality is Rs. 15/- to Rs 20/- per acre and not more.

I have seen the lands personally and left ~~kept~~ note of inspection. The lands as stated above are of class I though the soil in S.No. 330 is slightly mixed with sand. The other three S.Nos are of best type for the purpose of Rule 3 of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Rules 1948. The yield per acre of the then principal crops for Annigeri village for I class lands is notified as under

(1) Kharif Jawar. 682 lbs.
(2) Rabi Jawar 354 lbs.
(3) Cotton 55 lbs.
(4) Wheat 416 lbs.

According to this scale the average ...

$\frac{1}{2}$ bags and that of wheat comes to two bags. Looking to the condition of the lands I am of opinion that this is the proper estimate and hence should be accepted for fixing the reasonable rent. The estimate given by the applicant is exaggerated, which the opponent has positively under estimated the yield. So I cannot accept the estimate given by either party when the figures published in the Gazette can be safely relied upon in this case. So far as the yield of Jawar and wheat is concerned with regard to cotton however the average of crop for 1949-50. is notified as 55 lbs per acre. But the opponent himself admits that the average yield of this crop per kurgi (i.e. 4 acres) would be about 24 to 36 maunds. The applicant says that it would be about 96 maunds per kurgi. This is obviously too much and cannot be accepted at all. But as the opponent himself admits the average yield of about 36 maunds per kurgi I take this figure as correct for fixing the reasonable rent. So far the purpose of reasonable rent the following average yield is taken.

(1) Jawar. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bags per acre
(2) Wheat 2 bags per acre
(3) Cotton 9 maunds per acre.

The value of these crops according to the prevailing rates comes to:-

(1) Jawar Rs. 57-13-0
(2) Wheat Rs 71-14-0
(3) Cotton Rs. 90-0-0

Total. 219-11-0

The average value of crops in an area of one acre would therefore come to Rs 73-4-0 approximately. The lands being dry crop lands the maximum rent per acre would be one-third of Rs 73-4-0 which comes to Rs 24-7-0 roughly.

... leave the parties ... for 12 years thereafter ... are ... Rs. 3 x 4 = 12 ... grains therefore I fix ... for these four years at Rs. ... Rupees Two hundred and Seventy ... for ... This should remain in force ... a period of five years from the current ...

The opponent has laid much stress ... the fact that the lands are subject to ravages of stray cattle and so has to spend a sum of Rs 300/- for the purpose of keeping watch ... over the lands. But I cannot attach much importance to this contention because on each of ... disadvantages there are ... other advantages too. The lands are close to village site and ... As cost of cultivation would be less because the ... would come to ... ... easily in a very short time. It is very easy to keep a watch over five ... and ... intensive cultivation is possible with ... comparatively less efforts. So I cannot give importance to this contention of the opponent.

The parties should be informed of the order and necessary orders should be issued to keep a note in the R. of R.

Nandgaon
14-8-1950

sd S.N. Adkoli
Mamlatdar of Nandgaon

By Shrimanmanjan Chandrashekharswami of Godag.
... 11-1-51 ... 11Co English
... 15-1-51 ... 2-4
... 17-1-51 ... 0-9-0
... 1-0-7
Sch 0-11-3
3-9-0

Mamlatdar Nav

ನಮೂನೆ - 9

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಅಪೀಲು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ...ಧಾರವಾಡ..... ಇವರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮಕ್ಕೆ

ಅಪೀಲು ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ ಎಲ್.ಆರ್.ಎ.57:89 ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-11-1989

ಅಪೀಲುದಾರ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರ

ಶ್ರೀ ಫಕೀರಪ್ಪ ತಂದಿ ದನ್ನಬನಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಡಿ,
ನಾ:ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ, ತಾ:ನವಲಗುಂದ

ಇದಿರು ಎದುರುವಾದಿಗಳು

1) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ; ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಧಾರವಾಡ

2) ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ತಂದಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ,
ನಾ:ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ, ತಾ:ನವಲಗುಂದ.

ವಿಷಯ : .....ನವಲಗುಂದ ಭೂ.....ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ತೀರ್ಪಿನ

ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ ಟಿಎನಸಿ:ಟಿಆರ್.ಬಿಸಿಆರ್:398... ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ 26-4-1989 ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಅಪೀಲು

ನೋಟೀಸು

ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ನೋಟೀಸು ಕೊಡುವುದೇನಂದರೆ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಪೀಲಿನ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಅಪೀಲು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ .....ಧಾರವಾಡ..... ಇವರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-11-1989 ರಂದು ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನ ಘಂಟೆ 10-30 ಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆಯುವುದೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀವು ಸ್ವತಃ ಅಥವಾ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿರಬೇಕು ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಅಪೀಲು ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯು ಏಕಪಕ್ಷೀಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದು. ಅಪೀಲು ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ

ಈ ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಈ ದಿನ 1989.... ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ..ನವೆಂಬರ್ ..... ತಿಂಗಳು .....ನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ನನ್ನ ಹಸ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಮುದ್ರೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಶಿರಸ್ತೇದಾರ,
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಅಪೀಲು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
ಧಾರವಾಡ

WD 130—GBPD—300 pads of 100 shts. each—Jan 1989

28

L.R.A.No.: 57 of 1989.

BEFORE THE DISTRICT LAND REFORMS APPELLATE AUTHORITY, DHARWAD. AT : DHARWAD.

Appellant : Shri. Fakirappa s/o.Channabasappa Angadi, Age:About 52years, Occupation: Agriculturist, Resident of Post: Bhadrapur, Taluk:Navalgund, and also the Resident of Mulagund-naka-Gadag.

V/s.

Respondents:: 1. The State of Karnataka, represented by Deputy Commissioner, Dharwad.

2. Ishwarappa s/o.Veerappa Bulle, Age:About 60years, Occupation: Agriculturist, ~~Regisand of~~ Resident of Post:Bhadrapur, Taluk:Navalgund, District:Dharwad.

APPEAL UNDER SECTION 118(1A) OF KARNATAKA LAND REFORMS ACT, 1961.

HEREIN, the appellant above named being aggrieved by the Order dated 26-4-1989, in TNC.TR.SR.No.398, Navalgund, Land Tribunal, begs to prefer this appeal from the same.

26 JUN 1989

-: F A C T S :-

The appellant above named is M.Sc.Agriculture, and he is a foreign returned. The appellant is a big land-lord. The family of the appellant was holding large extent of agricultural lands. The family of the appellant was well known in Gadag taluka. The deceased-father of the appellant was a big landlord and a leading social worker.

..... 2/-.

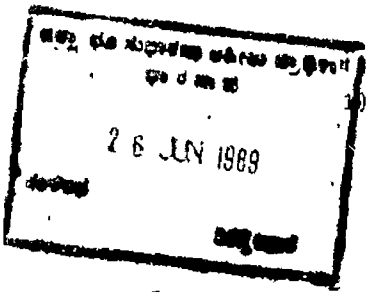
The father of the respondent No 2 was working as the manager of the appellants' family. He was lookingafter the agri--cultural establishments. After his death his son, the respondent No 2 continued to work as the manager under the appellant. The appellant was holding lands about 416 -Acres. The respondent No 2 was looking after the estate of the appellant as the manager. The respondent No 2 use to do all acts, such as paying land revenue, and levy, sowing the lands, harvesting marketing the agricultural produce and all other incidental acts. The respondent No 2 ever since from the time of his father is residing in the house of the appellant. The respondent No 2 was permitted to occupy the house at Bhadrapur as the manager to lookafter the agricultural establishments. The father of the respondent was a very confidential person working under the deceased-father of the appellant. He knew allthe family affairs. As the appellant was studying in America for some time and the deceased-father was spend--ingm most of his time in public activities, such as President of Gadag Muncipality, the father of the respondent No 2 use to look-after the family affairs including the agricul--tural establishments. The appellant being born in noble and affluent family has developed good humanly qualities. The respondent No 2 being the son of the confidential person of the family, the appellant had reposed confidence in the integrity of the respondent. No 2

After the Karnataka Land Reforms Act comming into force the appellant has to file declaration Under Section 66 regarding his holdings. Admittedly the appellant was holding surplus lands. As stated above the appellant was holding As. Gs. 416-08 of "D" Classlands. The appellant in his Form No.11 has showed all the lands held by him including the suit lands. It is the respondent No 2 who secured all the necessary information forfiling said declaration. The appellant prepared Form No.11

..... 3/-.

with the help of the respondent No.2 who then was working as the manager. In Form No.11, except R.S.No.49, measu-ring 31-Acres 35-Gunthas and R.S.No.46, measuring 22-Acres 5-Gunthas, of Bhadrapur village, Navalagund taluka, the appellant has shown all other lands including the suit lands as surplus lands. The above mentioned two lands, the appellant desired to retain. All these things have been done in the presence of and with the knowledge of the respondent No.2. It appears that while preparing Form No.11, the respondent No.2 nurturred the wicked idea of illegally grabbing the property. He knew thatthese lands would go to the Government. Under the circumstances behind the back of the appellant, the respondent No.2 has filed Form No.7, falsely claiming to be the tenant of the suit lands.

Inspite of strong opposition by the appellant -the Land Tribunal Navalgund, conferred occupancy rights by the Order dated 26-4-1989. The appeal is directed against the said Order. The appellant is pursuing this matter not that he is going to get the lands back but on the principle that the surplus lands should go to the state and not to a person who intends to grab the property fraudelantly.



-: Grounds of Appeal :-

The Order passed by the Land Tribunal conferring occupancy rights is not maintainable in law and on facts.

The impugned Order is contrary to law and facts of the case.

.....2/-.

3) The Land Tribunal, has not considered the fact that the respondent No 2 was looking after the agricultural establishment of the appellant, as the paid manager. Such person cannot claim to be a tenant.

4) The Land Tribunal, has not considered the facts of the case fairly and properly. The approach of the Land Tribunal is highly unjust.

5) The Land Tribunal, should have properly considered as to why the appellant is opposing. It should have been seen that the appellant had already filed Form No.11, declaring these lands as surplus lands.

6) To claim occupancy rights the applicant must show that he was a lawful tenant as in possession, on 1-3-1974 and immediately prior thereto. In this case it should have been seen that absolutely there is nothing. Except the oral say of the respondent No 2 & and that of his henchmen there is no other material to show that he was a tenant.

7) The respondent No 2 has not produced any lease-deed or any rent receipt. His name never finds place in the Record of Rights, of the lands. He has produced some land revenue receipts. Production of land revenue receipts does not prove possession of the lands as lawful tenant. Admittedly the respondent No 2 was the manager under the appellant to look after the agricul-
-tural establishment. Payment of the land revenue, etc, on behalf of the appellant was his duty. The respondent has misused his position as the manager and it appears that illegally he has retained possession of some of the receipts. Under these circumstances,

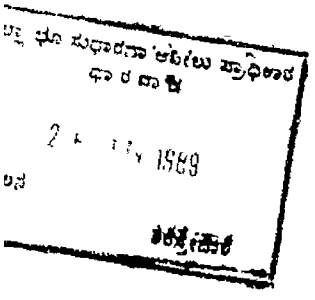
..... 5/-.

he cannot claim to be a lawful tenant.

3) The Land Tribunal,has not raised any points for consideration. The Order in question is not a speaking order. The Land Tribunal,ak has made an one sided approach. The Land Tribunal,has not at all considered the case of the appellant. The Land Tribunal,has simply rejected the contention of the appellant without assigning any reason.

9) The appellant was not given proper opportunity to submit his written objections and to adduce oral and documentary evidence. Even as it is the claim of the respondent No 2 should have been rejected. The learned Chairman of the Land Tribunal,has rightly expressed his judicial view on the Issue question. The other members ignoring the Legal position by brute majority conferred occupancy rights by passing the correct conclusion of the Chairman.

10) At the time of pronouncing the Judgement on 26-4-1989,neither the appellant nor his advocate was present. The Order has not been communicated to the appellant, on or about 19-5-1989. On comming to know about the Order having been passed the appellant applied for the certified copy and the same is made available on 26-5-1989. Appellant came to know about the Order,when the news was spread by the respondent No.2. Hence, the appeal is in time.



..... 6/-.

11) The requisite ad Court Fee of Rs. 50-00Ps. is paid herewith.

12) Proper presumptions of Law & and facts are not drawn. The impugned order is illegal on the face of it.

For these and among other grounds to be urged at the time of hearing, it is prayed that the impugned Order passed by the Land Tribunal may kindly be set aside and Form No.7 filed by the Respondent No 2 & may please be rejected, in the interest of justice.

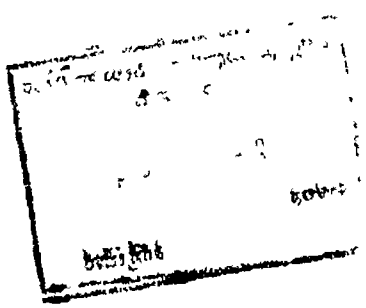
Dharwad.

Date : 26-06-1989.

Sd/-
Advocate for the Appellant.
(K. B. Navalgimath.)

True copy

(B S Hiremath)
Adv



L.R.A.NO. 5 of 1989.

BEFORE THE DISTRICT LAND REFORMS APPELLATE AUTHORITY,

DHARWAD. AT : DHARWAD.

Appellant : Shri.Fakirappa s/o. Channabasappa
(Applicant) Angadi, of Post:Bhadrapur,Taluk:
Navalgund,and also the resident of
Mulagund-naka,Gadag,District:Dharwad.

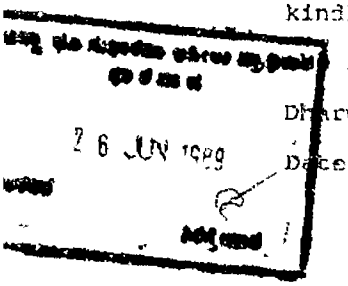
V/s.

Respondents: 1. The State of Karnataka,represented
(Opponents) by The Deputy Commissioner,Dharwad,
and another.

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 119 OF THE KARNATAKA LAND Reforms & ~~Reforms~~ ACT, & 4/Rule 5(5) of KL Appellate Authority Rules. &

H.REIN,the appellant-applicant above named begs to apply as under :-

For the reasons sworn to in the accompanying affidavit,it is prayed that the operation and the execution of the Order No.TNC.TR.SR.398,dated 26-4-1989,passed by the Land Tribunal,Navalgund, may kindly be stayed pending disposal of the above case,in interest of justice.



Dharwad.
Date : 26-06-1989.

Sd/
Advocate for Appellant-applicant.
(K. B. Navalgimath.)

True Copy

L.R.A.NO. 5/1 of 1989.

BEFORE THE DISTRICT LAND REFORMS APPELLATE AUTHORITYR,

DHARWAD. AT : DHARWAD.

Appellant : Shri. Fakirappa s/o. Channabasappa Angadi, of Post:Bhadrapur,Taluk: Navalgund,and also the resident of Mulagund-naka,Gadag,District:Dharwad.

V/s.

Respondents: 1. The State of Karnataka,represented by the Deputy Commissioner,Dharwad, and another.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Fakirappa s/o. Channabasappa Angadi, Age :52 years,Occupation: Agriculture,Resident of Mulagund naka,Gadag,District : Dharwad,do hereby state on solemn affirmation as under :-

1) That I am the appellant in the above case. I know the facts of the case. I am competent to swear to the contents of this my affidavit.

2) I state that I am the owner in actual possession of the suit lands. The lands in question are not tenanted lands. Respondent No.2, has never cultivated the lands in question as tenant. I have a big agricultural establishment. The Respondent No.2 was working under me as the manager. By misusing his position he has filed Form No.7 setting up false claim.

..... 2/-.

3) I state that the Order passed by the Land Tribunal is illegal and not maintainable. The name of Respondent No.2 never finds place in Record of rights of the suit lands. Now,by virtue of this illegal order,he is trying to get his name entered. If it is not stopped he will created complications.

Hence,this affidavit.

Dharwad.
Date : 26-06-1989.

sd/-
Deponent.

In this,I,the above named deponent do swear in the name of God that what have been stated in the above paras of the affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge,belief and information. In token whereof I have signed to this my affidavit.

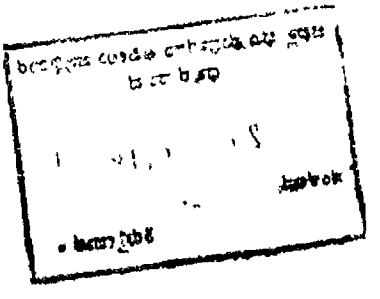
Dharwad.
Date : 26-06-1989.

sd/-
Deponent.

I Know the Deponent.

sd/-
(L.S. Hoskeri.)
Advocate,Dharwad.

'True Copy'



ನವಲಗುಂದ ಭೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳ ನವರ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ

—0—

ನಂ.:ಬಎನ್ಸಿ-ಟಿಆರ್:ಎನ್ಎಲ್:398
ನವಲಗುಂದ, ದಿನಾಂಕ:26—4—1989.

ಹಾಜರು ಇದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು :

1) ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಪಿ.ಬುಲಕರ್ಣಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
2) ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ.ಬಿ.ನಡಗುಂದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು
3) ಶ್ರೀ ಎಫ್.ಸಿ.ತೆಗ್ಗಿನಕೇರಿ ..
4) ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ನಾಡೇಪುಡಿ ..
5) ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಚ್.ಜಲವಾದಿ ..

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು: ಶ್ರೀ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ನಾ: ಭದ್ರಾಪೂರ

ಭೂ ಮೂಲಿಕರು: ಶ್ರೀ ಫಕೀರಪ್ಪ ಜನಬಸಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಡಿ

ನಾ: ಭದ್ರಾಪೂರ ಹಾಲಿವಸ್ತಿ ಗದಗ.

ಬಾವಾದ ಜಮೀನು : ಭದ್ರಾಪೂರ ಹಾಳಿ ಪಾ॥ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಆಕಾರ
ಗ್ರಾಮದ 55 12—04 30—74
89 8—37 27—05
246 23—13 66—25

ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಾಲಯದ ರಿಟ
ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ : 54:35:76 ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಆದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ
ಮರು ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಭದ್ರಾಪೂರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ.
55,89, ಮತ್ತು 246 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 12 ಎಕರೆ 4 ಗುಂಟೆ 8 ಎಕರೆ 37 ಗುಂಟೆ
ಮತ್ತು 23 ಎಕರೆ 13 ಗುಂಟೆ ಇವು ತಕರಾರು ಅನ್ವಿಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ
ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ನಾ: ಭದ್ರಾಪೂರ ಇವರು ಭೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ
ಆಧಿಭೋಗದಾರ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕುರಿತು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಫಕೀರಪ್ಪ ಜನಬಸಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಇವರು
ಜಮೀನಿನ ಮೂಲಕರು ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭೂನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಮುಂದೆ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ
ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ಇವರು ತಕರಾರಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು 1957—58 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ
ಕಬ್ಜಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದು ಜಮೀನು ಮೂಲಕರಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಲಾವಣಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ 1100—00 ರಂತೆ
ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜಮೀನು ಮೂಲಕರು ಗದಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದು
ಸಧ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೋರಿಕ ತಂದೆಯವರಾಗಿರುವುತ ತಾನು ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿ
ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎದುರುಗಾರರ ವಕೀಲರ ವಾದ ನವಾರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ
ತಾನು ಜಮೀನು ಮೂಲಕರ ಮನೆತನದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಅನ್ನುವದು
ನುಳ್ಳು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾನು ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ರೈತನಾಗಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ತನಗೆ
ಆಧಿಭೋಗದಾರ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಪರವಾಗಿ
ನಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಶಿವನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಕಂಬಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ರುಳಪ್ಪ ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಅನ್ನುವವರು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ
ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ತಕರಾರು ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ಇವರು 1957—58
ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ರೈತನಾತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ನಿಜವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅಂತಾ
ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪು.ತಿ.ನೋ —

ಫಕೀರಪ್ಪ ಸನಬಸಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬಳಿಗಾರ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಸತಿಗಾಗಿ ವಕ್ಫ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬಳಿಗಾರ ಇವರು ಲಾವಣಿದಾರರಾಗಿ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಸಾಗುವಳಿದಾರ ಅಂತಾ ನಮೂದಾ ಆಗಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ರೈತ ಅಂತಾ ಇರುವವರಿಗೆ ತಾವಾಗಿ ಭೂಸಾಕ್ಷಂತ ಮುಂಡರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮುಂಜೂರಿ ಸರುವಾಗಿ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬಳಿಗಾರ ಇವರ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಸವಾಲಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬಳಿಗಾರ ಇವರು ಲಾವಣಿ ರಕಮನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಸತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದ ಅಸ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಾದಿನಾತಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಇಂತವರು ರೈತರಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು ಸಾಗುವಳಿದಾರ ಅಂತಾ ಯಾವದೇ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ನಮೂದಾ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಹಚ್ಚೆ ತುಂಬಿದ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಜರ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲೇವಿ ತುಂಬಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ತಾವುಗಾಗಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಾಸಾಯಿಟಿ ಯವರಿಗೆ ಲೈಸ್ಸಿಡ ಮೋಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಾವತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಜರು ಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬಳಿಗಾರ ಇವರು ರೈತ ಸಾತಂಯಿಂದಾ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತಾ ನಮೂದಾ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಮೀನು ನ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಲಾವಣಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಜರ ಪಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಚ್ಚೆ ತುಂಬಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಫಕೀರಪ್ಪ ಸನಬಸಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಹಸ್ಮೆ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬಳಿಗಾರ ಅಂತಾ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ರೈತರಾಗಿ ತುಂಬಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತಾ ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಾರ್ಕೇಟಿಂಗ್ ಸೊಸಾಯಿಟಿಗೆ ಲೈಸ್ಸಿಡ ಮೋಡಿದ ಫಸಲನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ತಕ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಿಂದ ಬಿಳಿದ ಮೂಲು ಅಂತಾ ತೋರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಹಾಜರಪಡಿಸಿದ ಹಚ್ಚೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಲೇವಿ ಪಾವತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಕೇಟಿಂಗ್ ಸೊಸಾಯಿಟಿಗಳಿಂದ ರೈತಾಪಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಹೊಂದಿದವನೆಂಬ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ನುವದು ಭೂಸಾಕ್ಷಂತಮುಂಡರಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂ ಸಾಕ್ಷಂತಮುಂಡರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದು ಜಮೀನು ಮಾರಿಕರು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡುವದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾದಿನಾತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಗುವಳಿದಾರರಾಗಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವದೇ ದಾಖಲೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಪಗಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ನೌಕರನಾಮೆಯಂತನ್ನು ಹಾಜರಪಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿದಾರ ಅಂತಾ ಇದ್ದವನನ್ನು

ರೈತರು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಂದಾ ನಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಗಣನೆಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ
ಇದಲ್ಲದೇ ಪಮೀನು ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪಮೀನು ಮಾಲಿಕರುಗಳು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ರೈತಾಪಿ
ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನಮರ್ಥಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಭೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಮೂನಃ ಸದನ್ಯರು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ
ಪಟ್ಟಾರು ತಕರಾರು ಪಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಆಧಿಭೋಗದಾರ ಹಕ್ಕು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಮ್ಮುವ ತಪ್ಪು
ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಭೂನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಬಹುಮತದ
ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಮೂನಃ ಮಾತಿ ಭದ್ರಾವರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 55,89,ಮತ್ತು
246 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 12 ಎಕರೆ 4 ಗುಂಟೆ, 8 ಎಕರೆ 37 ಗುಂಟೆ, ಮತ್ತು
23 ಎಕರೆ 13 ಗುಂಟೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಶೇಖರಪ್ಪ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬಳಾಳ ಇವರನ್ನು ಆಧಿಭೋಗದಾರ
ಅಂತಾ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆಯಲು ಬಹುಮತದ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಬಹುರಂಗ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ
ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸದನ್ಯರು.

ಭೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ, ನವಲಗುಂದ

1) ಸಹಿ

2) ಸಹಿ

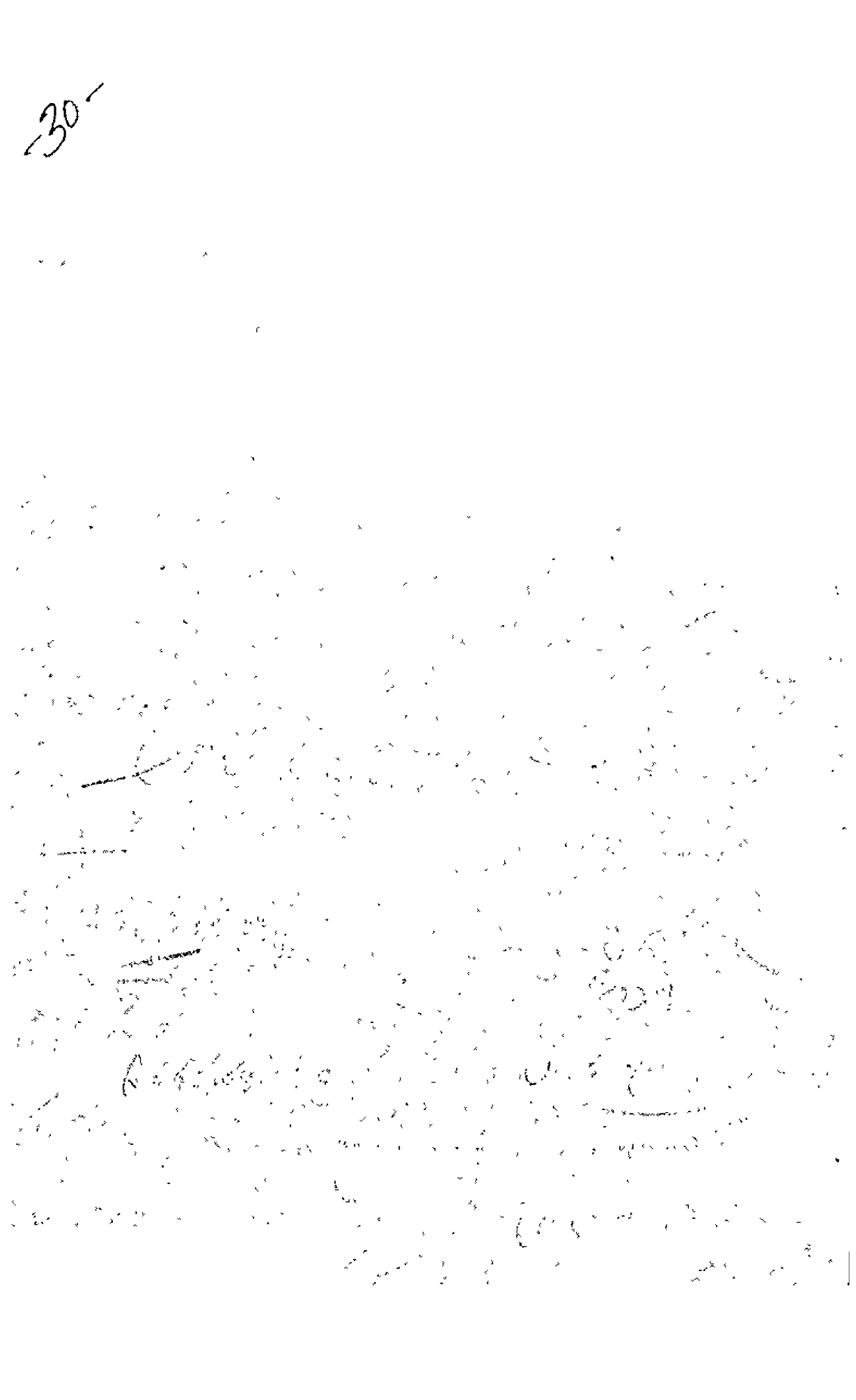
3) ಸಹಿ

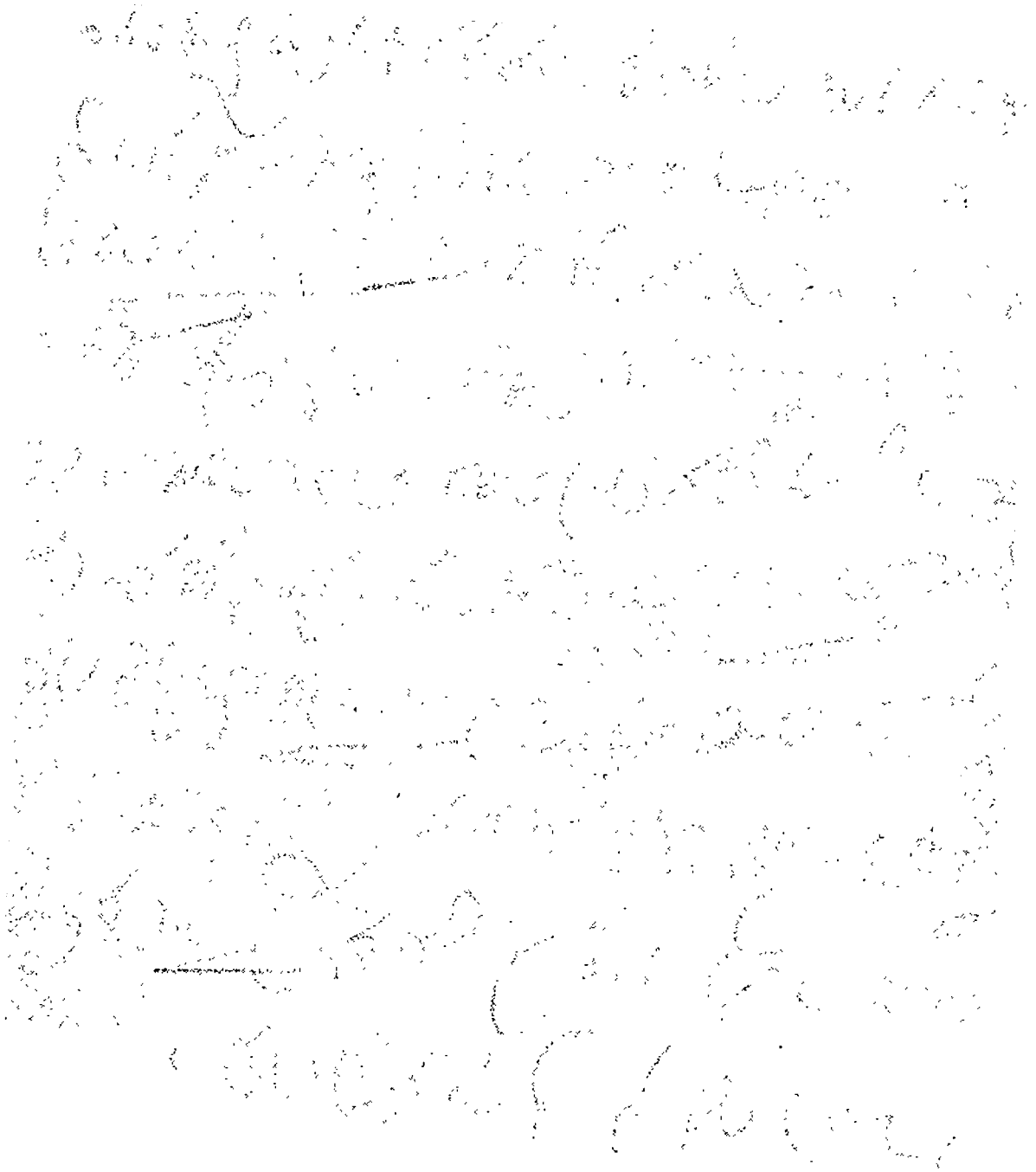
4) ಸಹಿ

ಸಹಿ:
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಭೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ ನವಲಗುಂದ

-29-

-30-





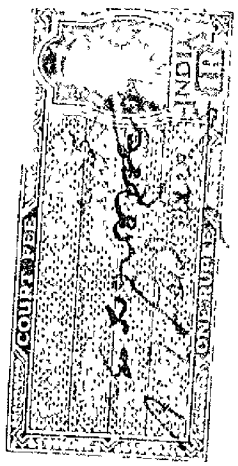
32

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	రూ	అ	పై	[illegible]	రూ	అ	పై
౧ [illegible]	౧౦	౮	-	౧ [illegible]	౧	-	
౨ [illegible]	-	౮	-	౨ [illegible]			
౩ [illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	౧౧	-	-	౩ [illegible]	౪	-	
౪ [illegible]	౪	-	[illegible]	౪ [illegible]	౫౦	[illegible]	-
౫ [illegible]	-	-	-	౫ [illegible]	౧౦	[illegible]	
౬ [illegible]	౫౬	-	-	౬ [illegible]	-	-	-
౭ [illegible]			-	౭ [illegible]		-	



-33-

[illegible]

34

(ఇ) నివాళి ఇచ్చుటకు ఎంపిక చేయబడిన వ్యక్తి వివరములు మరియు ఆ వ్యక్తి ఎంపిక చేయబడిన కారణములు

(ఈ) నివాళి ఇచ్చుటకు ఎంపిక చేయబడిన వ్యక్తి యొక్క ఫోటో

(ఉ) నివాళి ఇచ్చుటకు ఎంపిక చేయబడిన వ్యక్తి యొక్క సంక్షిప్త జీవిత చరిత్ర

(ఊ) నివాళి ఇచ్చుటకు ఎంపిక చేయబడిన వ్యక్తి యొక్క ఫోటోను ఎంపిక చేయుటకు ఉపయోగించిన ప్రమాణములు

(ఋ) నివాళి ఇచ్చుటకు ఎంపిక చేయబడిన వ్యక్తి యొక్క ఫోటోను ఎంపిక చేయుటకు ఉపయోగించిన ప్రమాణములు

(ఎ) నివాళి ఇచ్చుటకు ఎంపిక చేయబడిన వ్యక్తి యొక్క ఫోటోను ఎంపిక చేయుటకు ఉపయోగించిన ప్రమాణములు

B.H Patil

29 MAR 1945

29 MAR 1945

3787
48A
4

Road

3787
48A
1A

Road

25'

AKKAN BALAGA

Road

8

6 46'

6

62

52

30'

BHANGI

ಅವಲಂಬಿತ ನಕ್ಷೆಯ ಭಾಗ
ಮಂಜೂರು ಸಂ. ಬಿ ಆ 5-8-57
ಸಹಿ

From

Shri. Jamnadas Kantilal Mehta,
Mehta Mansion, Ghatkopar,
Bombay.

To

The Controller of Estate Duty,
Bombay.

Respected Sir,

Sub:- Refund of Estate Duty paid with Interest. ...
Request for issue of necessary order.

***

In reference to the above I beg to your kind notice the following facts of my case for your kind consideration and necessary orders.

**

1)	Date of original order levying Duty on		31-5-65.
2)	Duty levied at		Rs.20,420-55
3)	Duty paid by instalments (from 12-3-65) i.e. last instal date of Rs. 2,570-00 paid.	on	20-7-68.
4)	Application filed U/S. 61	on	14-2-70.
5)	Date of order of the High Court of Bombay.	on	5-12-80.
6)	Order U/S. 61 accept on granting the refund of Rs. 20,420-55.	on	28-4-81.
7)	Payable for interest from		22-1-1968 to 28-4-1981.

Our's is Charitable trust recognised by the Asst. Charity Commissioner of Bombay. The Assistant Controller wrongly treating the trust as private one and assessed duty. Against this order I preferred

35

...2...

From

Shri. Jagadguru Jontal Siddhalinga
Maha Swamiji, Annathanmata,
[illegible].

To

The Controller of Estate Duty,
[illegible].

Respected Sir,

Sub:- Refund of excess duty paid alongwith interest. ...
Request for issue of order regarding.

***

With reference to the above I beg, to your kind notice the following facts of my case for your kind consideration and necessary orders.

[illegible]

***

1)	Date of original order levying duty on		31-3-65.
2)	Duty levied at		Rs.20,420-55
3)	Duty paid by instalments (from 10-5-65) i.e. last instal mnt of Rs. 2,570-00 paid.	on	20-4-66.
4)	Application filed U/S. 61	on	14-2-70.
5)	Date of order of the High Court of Mysore.	on	9-12-80.
6)	Order U/S. 61 passed on granting the refund of Rs. 20,420-55.	on	20-4-81.
7)	Entitle for interest from		20-4-1966 to 20-4-1981.

Our's is Charitable trust recognised by the Asst. Charity Commissioner of Belgaum. The Assistant Controller wrongly treating the trust as private one and assessed duty. Against this order I preferred

35

...2...

appeal to Appellate Controller and then to High Court of Karnataka.

On careful consideration the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka is directed the Asst.Controller of State duty Gubli to receif the mistake.

The Asst. Controller of estate duty accordingly rectified the illegal order and granted refund of Rs. 20,428-55 (Vide his order C/ .61 15.2-4-71).

Particulars of Duty Paid

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxx

1) The Asst. Controller of estate duty Hubli originally passed (i.e. on 21-6-65) an illegal order and on that illegal order he has collected an illegal duty of Rs. 70,428-55. This tax has been paid by me on instalment basis. The last instalment paid was on 29-4-68.

2) On 14-2-1970 I filed an application b/o. 61 to rectify the said illegal order and refund the duty paid.

3) It is clear from the order of Hon'ble High Court that (copy of which is enclosed), the trust ought not have been taxed and it is illegaly taxed. And also pointed out that when the facts are clear that the Asst. Controller ought to have rectify and refund the duty paid.

As such I am entitle for interest for the following reasons.

1) The duty was collected illegaly on an illegal order.

...3...

2) The duty was paid on lawful and basis from 1[illegible]-5-1965 to [illegible]-4-67 with interest.

3) Application C/[illegible]. 61 was filed on 14-2-1970.

4) If the duty would not have been levied I would not be liable for payment from 12-5-1965.

5) Even if application C/[illegible]. 61 would have been decided in legally and judicially, I would have got refund of duty paid on 14-2-1970.

6) The illegal duty collected by the Assistant Controller of Estate duty will now to be long back refunded to me.

7) I am entitle for interest from 12-5-1965 till the refund is granted.

or

8) I am entitle at least from the date of application dated 14-2-1970.

Prayer.

1) Considering the above facts and circumstance of my case I request the Hon'ble Controller of Estate duty to Allow interest due to me at the rate as deemed fit.

2) I request the Hon'ble Controller of Estate duty to kindly consider my application favourably in the interest of natural justice.

I lastly pray and believe that I will get justice in your hands.

...4...

I hardly hope, my request will reach your good heart at an earliest convenience.

Requesting an early action in this behalf.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

D/D.

Date:- 14-12-1960.

Encl:-

1) Copy of Order dtd. 6.

2) Copy of Letter C/. 61 passed by the Asst. Controller of Estate Duty, Delhi.

ಶ್ರೀ [illegible] [illegible]

೭೬

(Sub [illegible] Record keeper

[illegible]

(Sub [illegible] Record keeper

೭೧೦೬೪
೯೩೬೪
೯೯
೭೩೨೯೪

[illegible]

ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್ [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible] ೧೦ [illegible] ೧೧೦ [illegible]

೧ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — ಅಮಿಂದಾ ವಾದಿ

೨ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ

ವಿರುದ್ಧ

೧ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ವಾದಿ

ಮಾರಿರಾ. ೧೧೫-೦-೦

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

೩೮ [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

ವಿರುದ್ಧ

ఆంధ్రవాల్మీకి కాళిదాస్వర్గీయ —

గం॥ శ్రీమాచార్యులు - యుంబ్రీ స్వర్గీయాత్మయుర్వ్యయ్యంగు వాణిలోగి
దు శ్రీంతర్వద్యు తిమ్మోతిదీ ఉదు లంగాంయులర్మయుతిదు వ్రతదనంయుం.
గళ్ళలంయం నిశ్చనిలి-యు శ్రీయుంశ్రీయుంతాలాసిలాత
గం నాయుమ్మళ్ళుశ్రీయుంయుంగాయు కాంతాలో శ్రీయుంశ్రీ-శాంతియు శాంతియు
శ్రీశ్రీయుం మ్మగంతిశ్రీయుంయుంగిమ్మశ్రీయుంతర్వ్యయ్యంతాశ్రీ స్వర్గీయుంతాశ్రీ స్వర్గీయుం
ఏ-శాంతియు ఉశ్రీ యుంశ్రీయుం శాంతి-శాంతియుంతాని గళ్ళిలు యుంలంతి
ఉంగుయుంతాయుం - శ్రీయుం స్వర్గీ-శాంతిగో శ్రీయుంతిశ్రీ-స్వర్గీయుంతాయుంతిశ్రీయుం శాంతిశ్రీ
గంతిశ్రీంశ్రీయుం గళ్ళంగిమ్మ మ్మయుంయుం మంతిలోశ్రీ గయుంతి ఉంగుయుం లంగాంయులర్మయుతి
ఉంగుగళ్ళయుం స్వర్గీయుంశ్రీ స్వర్గీయుంశ్రీ శ్రీయుంయుంయుం శాంతియుంయుం ఉంగుశ్రీయుం యుంతియు
తిమ్మిగళ్ళయుం శ్రీయుంయుం యుశ్రీ స్వర్గీయుంతాయుం శ్రీయుంయుం ——
ఆంధ్రవాల్మీకి కాళిదాస్వర్గీయ —
గం॥ శ్రీమాచార్యులు - యుంబ్రీ స్వర్గీయాత్మయుర్వ్యయ్యంగు వాణిలోగి
దు శ్రీంతర్వద్యు తిమ్మోతిదీ ఉదు లంగాంయులర్మయుతిదు వ్రతదనంయుం.
గళ్ళలంయం నిశ్చనిలి-యు శ్రీయుంశ్రీయుంతాలాసిలాత
గం నాయుమ్మళ్ళుశ్రీయుంయుంగాయు కాంతాలో శ్రీయుంశ్రీ-శాంతియు శాంతియు
శ్రీశ్రీయుం మ్మగంతిశ్రీయుంయుంగిమ్మశ్రీయుంతర్వ్యయ్యంతాశ్రీ స్వర్గీయుంతాశ్రీ స్వర్గీయుం
ఏ-శాంతియు ఉశ్రీ యుంశ్రీయుం శాంతి-శాంతియుంతాని గళ్ళిలు యుంలంతి
ఉంగుయుంతాయుం - శ్రీయుం స్వర్గీ-శాంతిగో శ్రీయుంతిశ్రీ-స్వర్గీయుంతాయుంతిశ్రీయుం శాంతిశ్రీ
గంతిశ్రీంశ్రీయుం గళ్ళంగిమ్మ మ్మయుంయుం మంతిలోశ్రీ గయుంతి ఉంగుయుం లంగాంయులర్మయుతి
ఉంగుగళ్ళయుం స్వర్గీయుంశ్రీ స్వర్గీయుంశ్రీ శ్రీయుంయుంయుం శాంతియుంయుం ఉంగుశ్రీయుం యుంతియు
తిమ్మిగళ్ళయుం శ్రీయుంయుం యుశ్రీ స్వర్గీయుంతాయుం శ్రీయుంయుం ——

ಗಂಡಸರು ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ? - ಹೆಂಗಸರಲ್ಲಿ ದಿಂಪತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ದಿಂಪತಿಗಳು

ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವರು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು

ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ - ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು

ಕೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ - ಅವರು ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಗುಲಾಮರು

ಎಂದು ಜನರು ಅವರನ್ನು ಹೀಯಾಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ

ಇಂದಿನ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕೂಗು

ಎದ್ದಿದೆ - ಆದರೆ ಸಮಾನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಯಾವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು

ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ? ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ ಪುರುಷರಿಗಿರುವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ

ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ - ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ ಪುರುಷರಿಗಿರುವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು

ಕೊಡಬಹುದು - ಕೆಲವು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ - ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ

ಮತದಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು - ಆದರೆ ಸೈನ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು

ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ - ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ ಪುರುಷರಿಗಿರುವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು

ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ

ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (೪-೯-೧೧) [illegible]

[illegible]

— ಅವಲೋಕನ ಪತ್ರಕ —

[illegible]	ರೂ	ಆ	ಪೈ	[illegible]	ರೂ	ಆ	ಪೈ
೧ [illegible]	೧೦	೮	-	೧ [illegible]	-	೮	-
೨ [illegible]	೧	-	-	೨ [illegible]	-	೧	.
೩ [illegible]	೬	೮	೬	೩ [illegible]	೪	೦	೧೦
೪ [illegible]	೪	೦	೧೦	೪ [illegible]	-	-	-
೫ [illegible]	೧	-	-				
೬ [illegible]	-	೧	-				
ಒಟ್ಟು	೨೩	[illegible]	೭	ಒಟ್ಟು	೪	೯	೧೦

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sd/ N. Nadgir darkun

Sd/ L Crump

Sd/ V.N. Navaratna

Sd/ N.G. Kurgundi pleader

Sd/ G.S. Mokale pleader

signature [illegible]

To

The Court of the Head Assistant Magistrate,

Hospet Bellary District

Misc appn— No. of 8—1904

Petitioners— Kottraya Shantaviraya and other Lingayats of Tambrahally village Harichadagahy Taluk.

The above petitioners most respectfully beg to submit as follows—

(1) That they prayed for permission and for Police assistance to carry the Shri Jagadguru Thontha Swami Sivathan Matha Dandal of Gadag across-palanquin in the public Streets of Thambrahally, and the Head Assistant Magistrate was pleased to grant the permission prayed for on the 19th of Decr 1903.

(2) That on the 22nd Decr 1903 one of the few Brahman residents of the village by name Venkobhrao prayed for 3 weeks time alleging that he would establish his right to interdict the procession in the civil court and accordingly the above court granted his prayer and ordered that the procession should not be held till the 10th of July 1904.

(3) That the Said VenkobaRao then presented a Revision petition to the court of the District Magistrate of Bellary against the order of the 19th Decr 1903, but here again to his disappointment the District Magistrate rejected his petition on the 4th Febry 1904.

(4) That the Lingayets were making arrangements to have the religious procession conducted on the 23rd, 24th & 25th of June and had also given the required Notice to the Police. Knowing this and with an intention of causing great loss and inconvenience to the petitioners, the Said Venkobhrao presented another long petition to the Asst: Supt. of Police of Hospet Division on the 14th of June 1904 in which he purposely mis-represented the situation in a very highly exaggerated light with the result that the above Court was pleased to direct the petitioners to abstain from holding the procession until further orders, on the 20th of June 1904.

(5) That VenkobaRao, the Shanbhog of the village is repeatedly presenting petitions only with the object of causing vexation and annoyance to the petitioners.

(6) That the said VenkobaRao is estopped by law to re-open the same question in this manner after it has been judicially decided by this Honourable Court.

(7) That the petitioners respectfully beg to bring to the notice of this Honorable Court that there are not more than 7 or 8 Brahman houses in Thambrahally, whereas the Lingayat houses number nearly 80; that the allegations of Venkobha-Rao stating that he represents the carpenters & the Boyas of the village are false; that no other classes of Hindus are ever known to have taken any objections to the ceremonial observances of the Lingayets, and that there is no likelihood of a breach of the peace at all.

37

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ ಸರಿಯುತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

1. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಪದವಲ್ಲ?
   ಎ) ಕಾಲುಚೀಲ ಬಿ) ಕಾಲುಂಗುರ ಸಿ) ಕಾಲುದಾರಿ ಡಿ) ಕಾಲುಸರ

2. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಪದವಲ್ಲ?
   ಎ) ಕಾಲುಚೀಲ ಬಿ) ಕಾಲುಂಗುರ ಸಿ) ಕಾಲುದಾರಿ ಡಿ) ಕಾಲುಸರ

3. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಪದವಲ್ಲ?
   ಎ) ಕಾಲುಚೀಲ ಬಿ) ಕಾಲುಂಗುರ ಸಿ) ಕಾಲುದಾರಿ ಡಿ) ಕಾಲುಸರ

4. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಪದವಲ್ಲ?
   ಎ) ಕಾಲುಚೀಲ ಬಿ) ಕಾಲುಂಗುರ ಸಿ) ಕಾಲುದಾರಿ ಡಿ) ಕಾಲುಸರ

5. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಪದವಲ್ಲ?
   ಎ) ಕಾಲುಚೀಲ ಬಿ) ಕಾಲುಂಗುರ ಸಿ) ಕಾಲುದಾರಿ ಡಿ) ಕಾಲುಸರ

ગુજરાત વિધાનસભાના સભ્યોના પગાર, ભથ્થાં અને પેન્શન અધિનિયમ, ૧૯૭૨

(૧૯૭૨નો ગુજરાત અધિનિયમ ક્રમાંક ૨૭)

તા. ૨૭-૫-૧૯૭૨

ગુજરાત વિધાનસભાના સભ્યોના પગાર, ભથ્થાં અને પેન્શન અધિનિયમ, ૧૯૭૨

(૧૯૭૨નો ગુજરાત અધિનિયમ ક્રમાંક ૨૭)

તા. ૨૭-૫-૧૯૭૨

ગુજરાત વિધાનસભાના સભ્યોના પગાર, ભથ્થાં અને પેન્શન અધિનિયમ, ૧૯૭૨

(૧૯૭૨નો ગુજરાત અધિનિયમ ક્રમાંક ૨૭)

તા. ૨૭-૫-૧૯૭૨

ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕಲಿಸಿದ ಗುರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಇತ್ತು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ. ೬ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾವೀರರು ಜೈನ ಮತ್ತು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರಿದರು. ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರ ಅನುಯಾಯಿಗಳು ಅವರನ್ನು ಗುರುಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದರು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ. ೩ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌರ್ಯ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಅಶೋಕನು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಚೈತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದನು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂ. ೩ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌರ್ಯ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಅಶೋಕನು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ತೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಚೈತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದನು.

ه ملاحظة هامة ـــــ

١. أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية :-

أ) ما هي أنواع الخلايا الموجودة في الأنسجة الدموية؟

ب) ما هي وظيفة كل نوع من أنواع الخلايا الدموية؟

ج) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الضامة؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

د) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة العضلية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

هـ) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة العصبية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

و) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الطلائية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ز) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الظهارية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ح) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الغدية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ط) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الدموية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ي) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الضامة؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ك) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة العضلية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ل) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة العصبية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

م) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الطلائية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ن) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الظهارية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

س) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الغدية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ع) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الدموية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ف) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الضامة؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ص) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة العضلية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ق) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة العصبية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ر) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الطلائية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ش) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الظهارية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ت) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الغدية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ث) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الدموية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

خ) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الضامة؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ذ) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة العضلية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ض) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة العصبية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ظ) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الطلائية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

غ) ما هي أنواع الأنسجة الظهارية؟ وما هي وظيفة كل نوع؟

ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವಾಗ ಅಳತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

೧. ಒಂದು ಮೀಟರ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೨೫ ಸೆಂಟಿಮೀಟರ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೨. ಒಂದು ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೪೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೨೫೦ ಗ್ರಾಂ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೩. ಒಂದು ಲೀಟರ್ ಹಾಲಿನ ಬೆಲೆ ೨೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೫೦೦ ಮಿಲಿಲೀಟರ್ ಹಾಲಿನ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೪. ಒಂದು ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೬೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೧೦೦ ಗ್ರಾಂ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೫. ಒಂದು ಮೀಟರ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೮೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೫೦ ಸೆಂಟಿಮೀಟರ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೬. ಒಂದು ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ಬೆಲೆ ೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೨೫೦ ಗ್ರಾಂ ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೭. ಒಂದು ಲೀಟರ್ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೧೨೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೫೦೦ ಮಿಲಿಲೀಟರ್ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೮. ಒಂದು ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಬೇಳೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೧೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೨೫೦ ಗ್ರಾಂ ಬೇಳೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೯. ಒಂದು ಮೀಟರ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೬೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೨೫ ಸೆಂಟಿಮೀಟರ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೧೦. ಒಂದು ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೪೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೧೦೦ ಗ್ರಾಂ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೧೧. ಒಂದು ಲೀಟರ್ ಹಾಲಿನ ಬೆಲೆ ೨೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೨೫೦ ಮಿಲಿಲೀಟರ್ ಹಾಲಿನ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೧೨. ಒಂದು ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೬೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೫೦೦ ಗ್ರಾಂ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೧೩. ಒಂದು ಮೀಟರ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೮೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೧೦೦ ಸೆಂಟಿಮೀಟರ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೧೪. ಒಂದು ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ಬೆಲೆ ೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೫೦೦ ಗ್ರಾಂ ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೧೫. ಒಂದು ಲೀಟರ್ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೧೨೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೨೫೦ ಮಿಲಿಲೀಟರ್ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೧೬. ಒಂದು ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಬೇಳೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೧೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೫೦೦ ಗ್ರಾಂ ಬೇಳೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೧೭. ಒಂದು ಮೀಟರ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೬೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೧೦೦ ಸೆಂಟಿಮೀಟರ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೧೮. ಒಂದು ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೪೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೫೦೦ ಗ್ರಾಂ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೧೯. ಒಂದು ಲೀಟರ್ ಹಾಲಿನ ಬೆಲೆ ೨೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೧೦೦೦ ಮಿಲಿಲೀಟರ್ ಹಾಲಿನ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

೨೦. ಒಂದು ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ ೬೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೆ ೨೫೦ ಗ್ರಾಂ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

Dr. G. A Shivarao
Reader

Summons for recovery returnable
on 11 9 95 to issue 3/8/95

dy G T Rhamoff
A C Solicitor

Solr. received by
Registered Post
3rd August 1895

(Address)

Received
23-6-1913
Registered
Sq. Office
Upper Bickington
Devonshire

Sum £ 8 8 0
Costs 1 1 0
Total £ 9 9 0

Sum and costs paid
Rhamoff
Sq. Office
1-7-13

(Translation of a plaint in Kanarese)

Second Appeal 5[illegible] of 1917.

Exhibit No. 1

1 Shriman Jagadguru Andaswamy Guru
Andanaswamy Sansthan, Math Mundargi ... Plaintiff.

versus

1 Totes Swamy Guru Totadswamy
(of) Math Sardal & seven others ... Defendants.

Plaintiff states as follows :

1 The plaintiff is one of the Archa Priests (Jangamaru) of the Lingayat religion. Subject to his ~~jurisdixx~~ jurisdiction, there are many branch Maths, in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, in the Patwardhan State and in the Nizam's dominions.

2 By virtue of their office as Jagadguru, the plaintiff and his predecessors have from very ancient times, the right of being carried in procession by their devotees, in cross-palanquins, accompanied with 'Panch Kalasha' and all the "Irudayali", through the public streets, in the place of their residence as well as when they are on tour. These processions regularly take place in Mundargi, the place of their residence, twice every year on two days on the 10th and 11th days of the bright half of the lunar month Vaishak and on two days being the last Monday and Tuesday in the month of Shravan, ~~This is subsequently added~~ on the Vijaya Dasami day in the month of Ashvin and at the beginning of the month of Margashirsha. At other times they take place when the devotees take the plaintiff to their houses for Pada Puja worshiping his feet. When the plaintiff goes on tour, they

The plaintiff is claiming as hereditary priest.

* This is subsequently added.

-40-

(Translation of a plaint in Kanarese)

Second Appeal 922 of 1917.

Exhibit No. 1

1 Shriman Jagadguru Andane ·any Guru
Andanswamy Sansthan, Math Mundargi Plaintiff.

versus

1 Totas Swany Guru Totadswany
(of) Math Dambal & sev n others Defendants.

Plaintiff states as follows ;

1 The plaintiff is one of the Arch Priests (Jagadgurus) of the Lingayat religion. Subject to his ~~jurisdixx~~ jurisdiction, there are many branch Maths, in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, in the Patwardhan State and in the Nizam's dominions.

2 By virtue of their office as Jagadguru, the plaintiff and his predecessors have from very ancient times, the right of being carried in procession by their devotees, in cross-palanquins, accompanied with 'Panch Kalasha' and all the "Pirudavali', through the public streets, in the place of their residence as well as when they are on tour. These processions regularly take place in Mundargi, the place of their residence, twice every year on two days on the 10th and 11th days of the bright half of the lunar month Vaishak and on two days being the last Monday and Tuesday in the month of Shravan, ~~This is subsequently added~~ * on the Vijaya Dasami day in the month of Ashvin and at the beginning of the month of Margashirsha. At other times they take place when the devotees take the plaintiff to their houses for 'Pada Puja" worshiping his feet. When the plaintiff goes on tour, they

take place, at the time of his entering villages and when he is taken by his devotees to their houses for worshi ping his feet. The routes of the processions in the months of Vaishak, Shravan, Ashvin and Margashirs are described in a schedule.

3 In accordance with this ancient custo the Ada-palaki (cross palanquine) procession of the plaintiff together with 'ranch kalasha' and all the 'Dirundevalic' (for the Adapalaki proces ion cannot take place without 'ranch Kalasha and all 'Dirudavali') was to come off on the last Monday of the lunar month Shravan of the Shake year 1834. The defendant No.1 being antogonist of the plaintiff, co ld not bear to see the rise of the plaintiff. Consequently with the object of defeating this ancient right of the plaintiff, instigated the defendant No.2 one of his followers, to make an application to the 2nd Class Magistrate at ~~Mundgar~~ Mundargi on the 5th of September 1912, falsely alleging that there would be a breach of the peace, if the plaintiff's Ada palaki procession were to take place. And similarly he caused all the defendants to make an application to the Sub divisional Magistrate. Thereupon, the being an enquiry, the sub divisional Magistrate stopped the procession of the plaintiff, on the 9th September 19 This proces ion was to take place on the 9th and 10th of September 1912 A.D..

4 The appeals from the order the sub divisional Magistr made to the District Magistrate and the Government of Bombay proved futile and the plaintiff's Ada-palaki procession has been stopped.

5 The defendants thus stopped the procession by obtaining prohibitary orders, and by making false applications to the authorities, in derogation of the inherent right of the

plaintiff, of being carried in an Ada Palaki procession
through public streets by his devotees. Hence the cause of
action arose [illegible] 14th December 1981, as on that is
the date on which the final order in the said suit [illegible]
passed. As the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction
of this Court, this Court has the jurisdiction to entertain
this suit.

I therefore pray:

(a) that it may be declared that the plaintiff has the
right of being carried by his devotees in procession in a
cross palanquin (Adda pakka palki) accompanied by Kahal
Kalasha and all Irudavali through the public streets
of Mundargi and other places where plaintiff's devotees
reside.

(b) that an injunction may be granted against the defendants pro-
hibiting them from obstructing adapalaki (cross-palanquine)
processions accompanied by Kahal Kalasha and Irudavali
held every year at Mundargi on the 10th and 11th days of the
the bright half of the lunar month Vaishak, on the last
Monday and Tuesday in the month of Shraven, on the Vijaya-
dasami day in the month of Ashvin, and at the beginning of
Margashirsha and also those (processions) held at other
times and places. (c) that the costs may be decreed.

Signature

(A true translation)

Appeal No 822 of 1917 from appellate Decree.

Shriman Niranjan Jagadguru... ... ...Appellant.

versus

Totadswami Guru... ... ...(defts)... ....Respondents.

Second appeal against the decision of E Clements, Esq. District Judge of Dharwar, in appeal No 53 of 1916.

Mr Jayakar with Mr S.V.Palekar for the appellant.

Mr Dhurandhar with Mr Sirur V.R. for the respondents.

Interlocutory Judgment:-

In this case the lower appellate Court has disposed of the appeal on a point of law and has recorded no findings on Issues Nos 1, 2, 5, 6, and 8 which are issues of fact. We feel it impossible to deal with the case on second appeal without findings on these issues by the lower appellate Court. Therefore under Order XLI rule 25 we refer these issues

plaintiff, of being carried in an Ada Palaki procession through public streets by his devotees hence the cause of action arose on the 15th December 1913. Because that is the date on which the final order of the Government was passed. As the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of this Court the suit is brought (in this Court).

6 Valuation of suit.

7 Therefore the plaintiff prays:-

That it may be declared that the plaintiff has the right of being carried by his devotees in procession in a cross palanquine (Ada ~~Pāka~~ palaki) accompanied by 'Panch Kalasha' and all 'Pirudavali' through the public streets of Kundargi and other places where plaintiff's devotees reside.

2 That an injunction may be granted against the defendants prohibiting them from obstructing adapalaki (cross-palanquine) processions accompanied by Panch Kalasha and Pirudavali held every year at Kundargi on the 10th and 11th days of the bright half of the lunar month Vaishak, on the last Monday and Tuesday in the month of Shravan, on the Vijayadasami day in the month of Ashvin, and at the beginning of Margashirsha and also those (processions) held at other times and places. That the costs may be decreed.

Signature

(A true translation)

Appeal No 822 of 1917 from appellate Decree.

Shriman Niranjan Jagadguru... ... ...Appellant.

versus

Totadswami Guru... ... ...(defts).... ....Respondents.

Second appeal against the decision of E Clements, Esq. District Judge of Dharwar, in appeal No 53 of 1916.

Mr Jayakar with Mr S.V.Palekar for the appellant.

Mr Dhurandhar with Mr Sirur V.R. for the respondents.

Interlocutory Judgment:-

In this case the lower appellate Court has disposed of the appeal on a point of law and has recorded no findings on Issues Nos 1,2,5,6, and 8 which are issues of fact. We feel it impossible to deal with the case on second appeal without findings on these issues by the lower appellate Court. Therefore under Order XLI rule 25 we refer these issues already been framed and decided by the trial Court, viz. Nos 1,2,5,6, and 8 for trial to the lower appellate Court. Findings to be certified and returned within two months. No further evidence to be recorded.

12th August 1919. Sd3- N.C.Macleod.

Sd/- L.A.Shah.

plaintiff, of being carried in an Ada Palaki procession through public streets by his devotees. Hence the cause of action arose on the 13th December 1913. Because that is the date on which the final order of the Government was passed. As the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of this Court the suit is brought (in this Court).

6 Valuation of suit.

7 Therefore the plaintiff prays:-

That it may be declared that the plaintiff has the right of being carried by his devotees in procession in a cross palanquine (Ade paka palaki) accompanied by 'Panch Kalasha' and all 'Nirudavali' through the public streets of Mundargi and other places where plaintiff's devotees reside.

2 That an injunction may be granted against the defendants prohibiting them from obstructing adapalaki (cross-palanquine processions accompanied by Panch Kalasha and Nirudavali held every year at Mundargi on the 10th and 11th days of the bright half of the lunar month Vaishak, on the last Monday and Tuesday in the month of Shravan, on the Vijayadasami day in the month of Ashvin, and at the beginning of Margashirsha and also those (processions) held at other times and places. That the costs may be decreed.

Signature

(A true translation)

Appeal No 822 of 1917 from appellate Decree.

Shriman Niranjan Jagadguru... ... ...Appellant.

versus

Totadswami Guru... ... ...(dcrts).... ....Respondents.

Second appeal against the decision of E Clements, Esq. District Judge of Dharwar, in appeal No 53 of 1916.

Mr Jayakar with Mr S.V.Palekar for the appellant.

Mr Dhurandhar with Mr Sirur V.R. for the respondents.

Interlocutory Judgment:-

In this case the lower appellate Court has disposed of the appeal on a point of law and has recorded no findings on Issues Nos 1,2,5,6,and 8 which are issues of fact. We feel it impossible to deal with the case on second appeal without findings on these issues by the lower appellate Court. Therefore under Order XLI rule 25 we refer those issues which already been framed and decided by the trial Court, viz. Nos 1,2,5,6,and 8 for trial to the lower appellate Court. Findings to be certified and returned within two months. No further evidence to be recorded.

12th August 1919. Sd3- N.C.Macleod.

Sd/- L.A.Shah.

(ب) ایک ایسے مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 12 میٹر اور چوڑائی 8 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ج) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 10 میٹر اور چوڑائی 6 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(د) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 14 میٹر اور چوڑائی 10 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ہ) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 16 میٹر اور چوڑائی 12 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(و) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 18 میٹر اور چوڑائی 14 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ز) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 20 میٹر اور چوڑائی 16 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ح) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 22 میٹر اور چوڑائی 18 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ط) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 24 میٹر اور چوڑائی 20 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ی) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 26 میٹر اور چوڑائی 22 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ک) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 28 میٹر اور چوڑائی 24 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ل) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 30 میٹر اور چوڑائی 26 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(م) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 32 میٹر اور چوڑائی 28 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ن) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 34 میٹر اور چوڑائی 30 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(س) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 36 میٹر اور چوڑائی 32 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ع) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 38 میٹر اور چوڑائی 34 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(غ) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 40 میٹر اور چوڑائی 36 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ف) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 42 میٹر اور چوڑائی 38 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ق) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 44 میٹر اور چوڑائی 40 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ک) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 46 میٹر اور چوڑائی 42 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(گ) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 48 میٹر اور چوڑائی 44 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ل) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 50 میٹر اور چوڑائی 46 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(م) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 52 میٹر اور چوڑائی 48 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ن) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 54 میٹر اور چوڑائی 50 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(س) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 56 میٹر اور چوڑائی 52 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ع) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 58 میٹر اور چوڑائی 54 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(غ) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 60 میٹر اور چوڑائی 56 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ف) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 62 میٹر اور چوڑائی 58 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ق) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 64 میٹر اور چوڑائی 60 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ک) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 66 میٹر اور چوڑائی 62 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(گ) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 68 میٹر اور چوڑائی 64 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ل) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 70 میٹر اور چوڑائی 66 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(م) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 72 میٹر اور چوڑائی 68 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ن) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 74 میٹر اور چوڑائی 70 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(س) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 76 میٹر اور چوڑائی 72 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ع) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 78 میٹر اور چوڑائی 74 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(غ) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 80 میٹر اور چوڑائی 76 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ف) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 82 میٹر اور چوڑائی 78 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ق) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 84 میٹر اور چوڑائی 80 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ک) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 86 میٹر اور چوڑائی 82 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(گ) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 88 میٹر اور چوڑائی 84 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ل) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 90 میٹر اور چوڑائی 86 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(م) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 92 میٹر اور چوڑائی 88 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ن) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 94 میٹر اور چوڑائی 90 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(س) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 96 میٹر اور چوڑائی 92 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ع) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 98 میٹر اور چوڑائی 94 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(غ) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 100 میٹر اور چوڑائی 96 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ف) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 102 میٹر اور چوڑائی 98 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ق) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 104 میٹر اور چوڑائی 100 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ک) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 106 میٹر اور چوڑائی 102 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(گ) ایک مکان کا نقشہ بنائیے جس کی لمبائی 108 میٹر اور چوڑائی 104 میٹر ہو۔ اس مکان میں ایک کمرہ، ایک باورچی خانہ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہو۔ کمرے کا دروازہ 1 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ باورچی خانے کی ایک دیوار میں 1 میٹر چوڑا دروازہ ہو۔ غسل خانے کا دروازہ 0.8 میٹر چوڑا ہو۔ کمرے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1.5 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ باورچی خانے میں ایک کھڑکی ہو جو 1 میٹر چوڑی ہو۔ غسل خانے میں کوئی کھڑکی نہ ہو۔ (۵)

(ل)

ಹೀಗೆ ಅಂಗಾಂಗಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಸಮಷ್ಟಿಯ ಜೀವಿಯ

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ೧೦

೧. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

೨. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

೩. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

೪. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

೫. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

೬. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

೭. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

೮. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

೯. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

೧೦. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

| | | |

Signed by
Read by
Compared by

To

The Court of the Head Assistant Magistrate

Hospet Taluq District

Miscellaneous Petition No of 1904

Petitioners — Kottayya Shanbhogaru and other inhabitants of Kamalapuram village Hosapet taluq Bellary District

The above petitioners most respectfully beg to submit as follows:—

(1) That they prayed for permission and for Police assistance to carry the Sri Jagadguru Thotada Swami Sonthan Mutha Daighat of God Siva-pallaquin in the public Streets of Thumbedoli and the Hon'ble Assistant Magistrate was pleased to grant the permission prayed for on the 15th of December 1903.

(2) That on the 22nd December 1903 one of the few Brahman residents of the village by name Venkobaliao prayed for 3 weeks time alleging that he would establish his right to interdict the procession in the civil court and accordingly the above court granted his prayer and ordered that the procession should not be held upto the 10th of July 1904.

(3) That the Said Venkobaliao then presented a Revision petition before the District Magistrate of Bellary against the order of the 22nd December but being again to his disappointment the District Magistrate rejected his petition on the 4th Febry 1904.

(4) That the Lingayets were making arrangements to have the said procession conducted on the 22nd, 24th & 25th of June and had also given previous notice to the Police. Knowing this and with a intention of creating some inconvenience to the petitioners the said Venkobaliao presented a petition to the Asst. Supt. of Police at Hospet Division on the 21st of June 1904 by purposely misrepresenting the circumstances and with the result that the above Lingayets applied for permission to take out the procession from Siddiagiri gudda and it was refused on the 23rd of June 1904.

(5) That Venkobaliao the Shirastadar of this Taluq has no duty to perform directly or indirectly with the object of causing annoyance and inconvenience to the petitioners.

(6) That the said Venkobaliao is not supported by any of the respectable persons in this matter otherwise it would have been judiciously decided by the Honourable Court.

(7) That the petitioners respectfully beg to bring to the notice of the Honourable Court that there are not more than 7 or 8 Brahman houses in Kamalapuram whereas the Lingayat houses number about 300 and the objections of Venkobalia Rao stating that he represents the majority of the Brahmans and that no other class of Hindus are known to have objections to the ceremonial observances of the Lingayets, are false as he is not even a member of a branch of the press at all.

42

[illegible]

(c) [illegible]

(d) [illegible]

(e) [illegible]

(f) [illegible]

43

(g) [illegible]

[illegible] has no right to do [illegible].

7. The learned Additional Collector ought to have seen that the jurisdiction vested in ~~Assistant~~ Asst. Collector before taking action under Government notice.

8. The learned Collector is wrong to order possession to be taken by Government without previous sanction of the Government as per rules framed, under the Hyderabad Government's resolution.

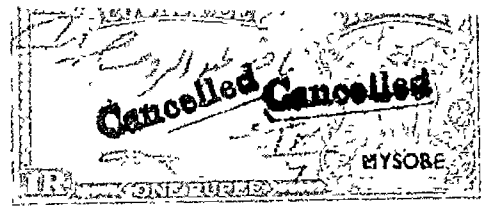
9. The learned Addl. Collector has acted ill fully without any evidence.

10. The learned Addl. Collector has failed to see that the appellant is not in possession against Govt order, but because of Govt order.

11. The learned Collector had no jurisdiction to try this case but the Asst.Collector at Koppal had jurisdiction - Hence this order is illegal, null and void.

12. The appeal is in time.

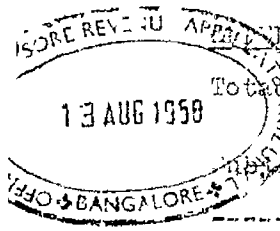
For the above among other grounds to be urged at the time of hearing it is prayed that the order of the Additional collector passed on 15-5-57 be set aside and appellant



IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER: GULBARGA.

File No. 14/37/1957

Decision No. 17 Dated the 13.12.57



APPELLANT. RESPONDENT.

Totadswamy Versus Sangayya.

Subject:- Mismanagement of Math at Rajur.

This is an appeal filed by one Totadswamy of Gadag, District Dharwar, against the judgment of the Additional Collector, District Raichur, in file No. 37 of 1955-56. The case relates to the succession enquiry regarding survey No. 42 measuring 6 acres and 24 guntas for rendering service of a Math at Rajur village, Taluq Yelbarga, District Raichur.

2. The respondent, Sangayya S/o Basayya, submitted an application on 19.5.1955 to the Endowment Assistant, Raichur, alleging that the appellant got possession of the land in dispute by underhand means and is not doing any service in the Math and that the Math building has also collapsed. He requested that the lands may be restored to him, so that the service may be continued and the Math kept in good condition. The villagers have also given a petition for reconstruction of the Math building and for restoration of the customary religious ceremonies in the Math. Some enquiry was held by the Tahsildar and he submitted a report to the Collector. The Tahsildar opined that the appellant should be called upon to reconstruct the Math building within six months, as he had enjoyed the lands for several years without rendering any service. On 3.12.1956, Sangayya, respondent, filed an application to declare him as the Inamdar of the land endowed to the Math. The appellant also gave an application on 24.11.56

Ry applied on	10.6.58
" recvd "	12-8-58
y delivered on	13 8 58
o/carriage	696
imp o/fixed	1--0--0
Rgis fee	1-3 6
Tel/Exam fee	0-7-0
Spec by	Mr Vaswani
in pencil by	Shah

Translation of the copy of the deposition of Bassayya dated. 27th Amardad 1311 Fasli:-

No. 4 1/179 1311F.

Present:- Rai Ganaish Prasad,Assistant for Revenue and Judicial,District Koppal.

Seal.
Office of the Asstt:Collector,
Koppal.

'True copy'
sd/- Record Keeper.

Copy issuedas per the application of Ardanapp, Kotappa,Raodi,R/O.Gadag, attorney to Totad Swamy.

sd/- for Asstt:Collector.

Regarding:- Inam Enquiry relating to Totad Swamy,Dambal,/ Taluq Gadag,Inamdar of Kuknoor and Senganhal, Taluk Yelbergn.

One Bassayya s/o. Siddayya,age 32 years,caste Jangam, profession begger,resident of Rajur,Taluq Yelberga,depses that there is assigned one land in the name of Totad Swamy of Gadag, in the said village,measuring about to one Kovgi,for the purpose of affording facilities to travellers. There is also situated his math in the above village. I am appointed by Totad Swamy to look after the Math and to give amenities to the travellers. The said Inam land also is entrusted to me. I am affording facilities to the travellers from the mesne profit of the said land,as per the instructions of the above Swamy. The Swamy is the holder and the owner of the inam land,alone. I have no concern to that. I am simply as a paid servant to him. Therefore,the Inam land should be sanctioned in the name of the above Swamy, only. I am taking this land on "Bhagota" and looking after this Math,since (30) years. I have got no documents pertaining to the above Inam,they should be with the Swamy.

sd / Superintendent.

sd/- (Kannada)
Bassayya.

46

نقل منظوری نظامت استیشن

۷۸۸

مورخہ ۱۸ آبان ۳۷ ھ

حسب الحکم سرکار فیض آثار دام اقبالہم

حسب درخواست تولیدار صاحب ضلع کل وغیرہ درخواست تولید سواری اونٹ گاڑی ہمراہ دار
دستہ ولی ملحقہ بندوبست تولید سواری گروتولید سواری جنس کا اصلی نام گرلسو جبر موجودہ مقام گدگد
کی چنگی وجانشینی کی منظوری دیجاتی ہے بستہ الوصول ارض زمرانہ داخل
کرالیا جاوے ۔ اور بعد جمع الدرج دیجاوے نقل ضلع کسم ۱۱ ھ

نزد حضرت قبلہ
سررشتہ ولوی سید صاحب اعجاز حسین

[illegible]	٧	[illegible]	—
بیڑیا پور	٦	[illegible]	[illegible]
میاگرہ	۱۳	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	۱۴۳	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] آباد	۱۰۵	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	۱۲٦	[illegible]	[illegible]
میزان		[illegible]	[illegible]

حسب درخواست ما شاء اللہ [illegible] نقل [illegible]

نقل درست

[illegible]

TAHSIL OFF

تاریخ اجرا ۱۷ مئی

نام درخواست گذار - ماشاء اللہ گگ گگ ولد عبدالرحمٰن

تاریخ تیاری نقل - ۱۷ مئی

تاریخ طلبی نقل - ۱۷ مئی

نام نقل نویس - محمد علی

نقل در دفتر - 292

نقل در امانت - N.P. 1/87

Order passed by [illegible] Magistrate [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] O R D E R

In this case [illegible] of the claim [illegible]

[illegible] effect of [illegible]

Police Act, [illegible]

2. [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] May, 1937, [illegible] that [illegible] actually [illegible] that [illegible] Singh, the chief spiritual [illegible] then [illegible] present [illegible] following [illegible] are as follows:-

(1) Is there [illegible] the [illegible] been [illegible] period ?

(2) If the exercise of [illegible] there danger of obstruction [illegible] nuisance to the public [illegible] of disturbance of the public tranquillity.

I find on the first issue [illegible] affirmative, [illegible]

3. Eight witnesses [illegible] were produced before me [illegible] from 2[illegible] to 50 years. On [illegible] other [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

47

[illegible] rushin rao [illegible], the representative of the [illegible] family [illegible] that [illegible] status of the [illegible] that the practice [illegible] at which time the [illegible] absolutely no documentary evidence [illegible] full [illegible] of the [illegible] objection to the proceedings. The evidence of the eight gentlemen [illegible] entitled [illegible] consideration. On the [illegible] for the [illegible] in which the [illegible], and the best of my knowledge [illegible] and its [illegible] considering [illegible] as proved by documentary evidence I am unable in the absence of [illegible] proof of [illegible] believe that the [illegible] would have permit [illegible] the [illegible] institution and not of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and the institution of the new [illegible] the [illegible] progress of the [illegible] should be obstructed. I hold therefore that the [illegible] practice is of recent institution and not of [illegible],

34. Coming to the second issue the significance of cross palanquin and [illegible] must be considered. The privilege of being carried on a palanquin cross ways is one that so far as my knowledge goes is enjoyed only by swamis of maths of unquestioned pre-eminence. In Mysore the practice has varied at different times but at present it is admitted in the case of the [illegible] alone. In British India practice is not so strict and the general tendency of judicial rulings is to maintain the right of different sects make such use as they like of the public streets provided that they do not [illegible] the rights of property enjoyed [illegible] others or cause a public [illegible] interfere with the ordinary use of the streets by [illegible] public. Where there is precedent for the use of Adpalki the privilege [illegible] accorded in this Presidency to swamis such as the [illegible] of the Muragi-Math of Chitrakaldurg --

Chitrakaldur [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]thood.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 277 of 1679 [illegible]

[illegible]

A.D. 1712 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

including [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the plaintiff [illegible]

of the first [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] temporal and [illegible]

ent was [illegible] to the office of [illegible] by the plaintiff. In the present [illegible] copy of a registered [illegible] man, has been produced [illegible] 1652 in which [illegible] styles himself with respect to [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] more recent [illegible] in the name of the last Annadanaswami was continued after his death in the same name. The [illegible] certificate and [illegible] substituted. An application was made to get the certificate corrected but it was rejected by the First Class Sub-Judge Tarwar. The [illegible] has filed a suit for charge of khata but withdrew it last year. Another suit with respect to the [illegible] math is still pending. It is not within my province to decide whether Totadaswami is or is not the spiritual and temporal superior of the Annadanaswami. What I am concerned with is the question, whether the followers of the former have good reason to believe that he is, and to resent the assumption by the latter of privileges implying his equality to an extent i.e. likely to cause a disturbance of the public tranquility. In my opinion the question must be answered in the affirmative.

5. [illegible]

[illegible] conflict [illegible] place.

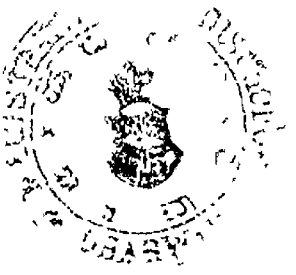
6. [illegible]

7. [illegible] in future [illegible] old amendment [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Magistrate, [illegible]

[illegible]



pleader contends for his full
costs I grant the same
27.8 1912 Sd/ G V P
Subjudge TC

Copied by
Examined
P.P. with Mss.
compared by

True Copy

Clerk of the Court.

T Welgan
Head Reader

Subject:- Grant of [illegible] Dambal village
[illegible]
****

No. L. [illegible]
Gadag, 5-9-[illegible]

LPB [illegible].

Shri Jagadguru Tontadarya Sansthan [illegible], has applied for grant of [illegible] permission in respect of [illegible] of Dambal measuring [illegible]-34, as shown in the plan for the purpose of constructing [illegible]. The applicant is [illegible] that the land may be [illegible] and to convert the [illegible].

The [illegible], Asst. Director, Dambal and C.P. [illegible] have recommended the grant of [illegible] permission to use the whole area of [illegible] A.C. [illegible]-34, out of [illegible] of Dambal for the purpose of constructing [illegible], subject to the following conditions :-

1. [illegible] grant of permission [illegible] to be valid for [illegible] and grant to fix [illegible] for [illegible] 31-7-[illegible] after which it is liable to revision.

2. Only [illegible] shall be constructed [illegible] area and not to be used for any other purpose than the purposes mentioned [illegible].

3. Construction of the buildings should be completed within a period of two years.

4. Not more than [illegible] of the area of the plot or the area under N.A. use should be built upon and the remaining area should be kept open.

5. An open space of 10' should be left all round the periphery of each of the plots for the purposes such.

6. A set back distance of 40' should be left open all the road line from Gadag to Laxmeshwar (approach road).

7. Proper necessary [illegible] for use of the shops should necessarily be kept.

8. The [illegible] should commence [illegible] within a period of one months from the date of order failing which the permission shall be deemed to be cancelled.

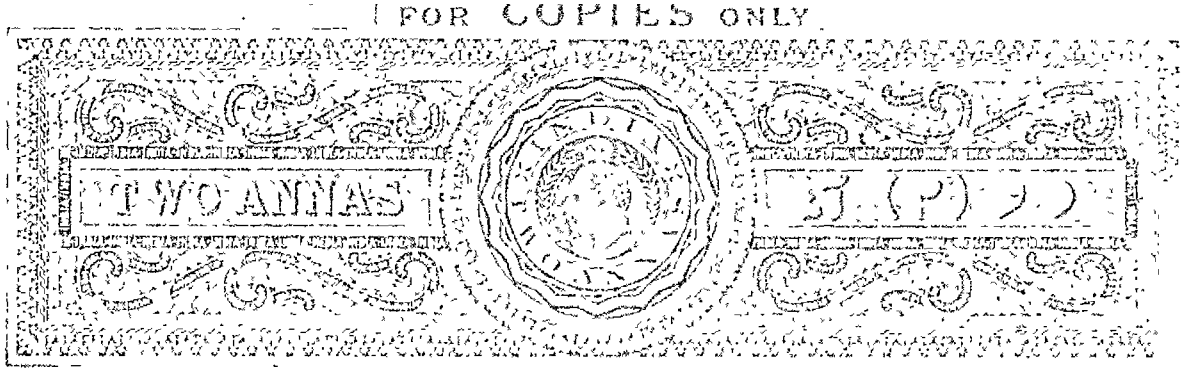
Grant Officer Gen. Un., Gadag.

Proceeding with [illegible] of the case to the further action to the [illegible] Gundkarv Sansthan, Gadag.

50'

✓ Copy to the applicant w/cs.

FOR COPIES ONLY



Proceedings of the District Magistrate of Bellary
Dated 4-2-04 (in D Dis No 129 of 04)
D W. G. Cowie, Esq

Read the following papers.

1. Petition presented by M R Ry B Gopalacharlu Gari B.A first-grade pleader Hospet on behalf of Narayana Rowe and Venkoba Rowe of Tambrahalli Village in Hadagali Taluk requesting the Cancellation of the proceedings of the Head Assistant Magistrate permitting the Sota Swami to be taken in procession in Tambrahalli with cross palanquin and other insignia.

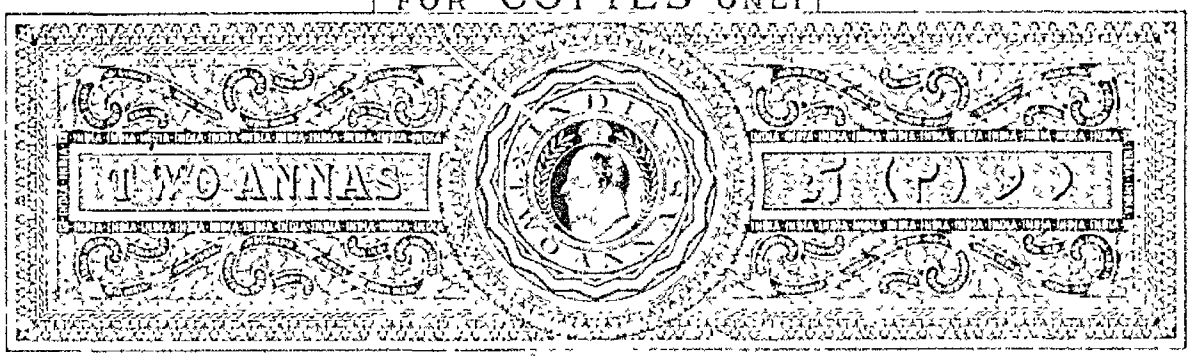
2 Report M. Ref. No 67 29-1-03 from the Head Assistant Magistrate of Hospet.

Order.

I have perused the records, heard the petitioners' Vakil and read the authorities to which ~~he~~ Cobb & Co he referred me. I find nothing in the ~~matter~~ to support his case, and it seems to me that the Head Assistant Magistrate's order was fully justified by what there was before him. I cannot say that there is more before me and I therefore reject the petition.

GV

FOR COPIES ONLY



(Sd) D.W.G. Cowie
District magistrate
6-2-06

(True copy)

for ot magistrate

Copied by. Bheemanna Row
Compared by. D Ramaiah
Roof words. 180
Corrections. Nil

[illegible]

Copy applied for on 19th September
Copy prepared on 1st October
Copy sent by post on 4th October

For

No. P/415 of 1910

28th May 1910.

Number of words 90
Copying fee 0-2-0
Comparing fee 0-6
Postage cost 0-0-3
Total 0-2-9

Order on the petition of the following of Shri Niranjan Jagadguru —

Shreeman Niranjan Jagadguru Swami, Sansthan Gnath Dimbal Gadag has been permitted to have in cross palanquin with the panchkalas and other insignia of his office as Sri guru of the Lingayat Community, in places within the Southern Division All Collectors and District Magistrates are requested to see that the exercise of the said right by the said Swami is interfered with by anybody.

(Sd) Dr. P. Gubbi
Commissioner, S.D.

Copied by Ayyashad

True Copy.
For Commissioner, S.D.

Compared by.

Copy supplied for by Dated [illegible] Total [illegible] of
[illegible] petitioner to Carnatic Honorary Niranjan
Jagadguru Tontadharya [illegible] Chamarajanagar [illegible] Dated
[illegible] on 3rd September 1914

It was ready for delivery on 1st October 1914

It was delivered on 2nd October 1914

No. of pages	Copying fee	Considering fee	Paper charges.	Total
130	-3-	-1-	-3-	-4-3

[illegible] Collector Dharwar,

No. 8811

Judicial Department:

Bombay Castle/3 December 1914.

To,

Mr. Channa Basavayya Pakirayya Hungirimath and
other residents of Nandergal,
Dharwar.

Memorandum:

With reference to their memorial, dated the 1st October 1914, appealing against the order passed by the District Magistrate Dharwar on the 9th August 1914, in which he intimated that, if preparations were made to carry the Annadan Swami of Jadag in a palanquin borne cross-wise or with the insignia of Panch Kalash, orders would be issued under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 & Section 44 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, Mr. Channa Basavayya Pakirayya Hungirimath and others are informed that after current consideration Government see no reason to interfere in the matter.

Sd/- A. F. Kinnersley.
Under Secretary to Govt.

"True Copy"

For Collector Dharwar.

Compared by
[illegible]
clerk

53

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು

30 - 3 - ೪

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘ

೭-೨-೨೦೦೨

[illegible] Taluka Karwar
J. Daubal

25th October 1909

28th October 1909

[illegible] 0-3-0 0-1-0 0-4-0
130

for Collector
Karwar

Copy of order No 8230 dated 26th December 1906 passed by the District Magistrate, Kharwar under section 144 of the Police Act regarding cross Talaqueen of Shri Jagadguru Totadevaruy Swamiji Math Daubal Gadag

---

"One of the spiritual heads of the Lingayat Community viz, Shri ... Jagadguru Totadevaruy Swamiji Math Daubal & Gadag intends visiting several Talukas of this District in his tour. No persons of the Community have any right to interfere with the processions and other ceremonials with which the follow-

54

Of the Swami will receive him, the Question of the Effigy of the Swami to be carried in a Palanquin crossing was decided some time ago by the District Magistrate.

I therefore order under Section 44 of the District Police Act, that the cross-Palki Procession with the usual attendant ceremonies be permitted and I shall request the District Superintendent of Police to make the necessary arrangements to prevent a breach of the peace on the occasions when the processions take place.

Sd/ C Hudson
District Magistrate
Dharwar

"True Copy"
Kubler
for District Magistrate.
Dharwar.

Guard —

Appointed 23/3/17
Assistant
Clerk

Copy applied for by Andanimaru Gurusa Lokadswa
of Dambal on 29th November 1910.

It was ready for delivery on 13th December 1910

It was ~~not typed~~ delivered on 13th December 1910

No of words	Copying fee	Comparing fee	Total
570	0-11-6	0-3-0	

For District Magistrate,
Dharwar.

"Copy of order passed by the District Magistrate, Dharwar on 14th May 1903 in the cross-palanquin case of the Lokadswami of Gadag and Gangadhar-swami of Hubli"

petition from Gurappa Aler and others dated 23rd April 1903

for P. Inamdarsaia
for S. D. Pawate
for J. S. Atavale
for W. B. Bilagangadi

} pleaders for applicants

for Herekar
for Karguduri
for Phatak

} pleaders for opponents.

Order.

The disputed claim:

The right of the Lokadswami at Gadag and the Gangadharswami at Hubli to be carried in cross procession in a palanquin (that is the palanquin to be carried crossways instead of in the ordinary manner).

This is opposed by the representatives of the Sringeri Swami, the chief spiritual head of the Smarta-

Smarta community.

The Sheringeri Swami in 1835 sued in the civil courts for a declaration for the exclusive privilege in his favour and to recover Rs 15000 damages from the Hubli Swami, who had caused his palanquin to be carried crossways.

The case went up to the privy council who remanded it back to the High Court. The High court decided that civil courts had no jurisdiction to entertain such suits at all (1843). Meanwhile Government had, in 1839, forbidden the Hubli Swami to assert his alleged claim.

In Mysore there appear to be various instances of Lingayat Swamis being forbidden the right; there appear also to be documents showing that the right was allowed to the principal Lingayat Swami of Mysore. In this district both the Hubli and Gadag Swamis have exercised the alleged rights practically unopposed continuously for over fifty years.

The applicants argue that the Lingayats being independent of the Brahmins, the latter have no claim to interfere with whatever ceremonies the religious leaders of the former choose to adopt.

The opponents on the other hand claim that the right to be carried in a palanquin crosswise is a specific right of great importance and can only exist if sanctioned by a royal grant or usage and that in this instance no royal grant is asserted and the usage is only comparatively recent.

I think that I can deal with the question before me only under section 144 Cr. P.C. or

Section 44 Bombay District Police Act. That is in connection with my duty to prevent breaches of the peace. I have enquired into the merits of the case, because supposing a party wants to exercise such a right as this and the other parties object, it would not be fair both to the latter to protect the former in its exercise without first enquiring into the fact whether the claiming party really has the right alleged, for supposing he has not to have it, that would be tantamount to enforcing the exercise of an unjustifiable claim. - I do not think however it is necessary to go into the question with that elaboration which might be considered necessary in a civil court of law; supposing a practice in itself innocent has gone on peaceably for a good many years, it seems to me fair to hold that it should be allowed to continue and to afford legal protection to the parties concerned. I put the following question for decision: -

(1) Has the practice of being carried in cross-palanquins been followed by the Motadswamis of Gadag & Sangadharswamis of Hubli in past years; if so for about how long?

(2) Has the practice been continuous?

(3) Has it been practically unopposed?

I find as follows: -

(1) yes, for more than half a century.

(2) yes,

(3) yes.

I further find that the fact that the [illegible]

Lingayats are practically independent of the Brahmins seems to me to make it very doubtful if the latter can claim to interfere in or restrict the ceremonies of the former.

In order that the required permission be granted.

A request will be made to the district superintendent of police to make necessary arrangements for preventing a breach of the peace on the dates when the procession take place.

Yours &c. G. Gibb,
District Magistrate,
Dharwar

"True copy"

for the District Magistrate
Dharwar.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

153-54/ [illegible]

1) [illegible] from the year 1916 to 1310 F
2) [illegible] of 1310 F
3) [illegible] of 1311 F

The above mentioned land has been [illegible] by the [illegible] Sabha [illegible] by the [illegible] Sabha [illegible] the [illegible] of the following [illegible] Sabha [illegible] 1314 F which [illegible] Sabha [illegible] has been started in the name of [illegible] Sabha. There has [illegible] agreement with the respondent [illegible] land in the name of [illegible] and it shows that respondent does not have any [illegible] to be in [illegible] from the possession of the [illegible] land and [illegible] illegal in the absence of [illegible] statement as mentioned. Respondent continued [illegible] illegal [illegible] Sabha [illegible] appearance in a court stating that he has the right [illegible] of the land to a certain [illegible] Agasthya Valley [illegible] he should be declared as legal [illegible] land and [illegible] land and [illegible] to the possession.

Respondent's contention pertaining to [illegible] of his long possession over the [illegible] land can not be the criterion to acquire [illegible] rights over it as [illegible] lands are kept open and [illegible] such

alienation on through Transaction. If any
human [illegible] take place agreement via [illegible]
[illegible] will be void and will cause [illegible]
be [illegible] of [illegible] the person claiming from
[illegible] [illegible]. If the claim could [illegible]
[illegible] does not arise at all The transaction
has been void will be treated illegal and
he will have no valid title [illegible] Thus in
[illegible] decision will be [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] take up the [illegible]
after search [illegible] time and [illegible]
[illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] illegal
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
over [illegible] land is proceed to proper course of action
at this stage will be to remove the illegal [illegible]
of the Respondent and take up the [illegible]
in the land matter under question [illegible] the
possession of the Petitioner [illegible]
under Government [illegible] and the case is
[illegible] as per [illegible]

Taka at Chief Officer [illegible] to take action
according to.

SD

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (8) [illegible]

155 [illegible] | 45

(9) [illegible]

(1) [illegible] 45

(8) [illegible]

2) [illegible] 1

(8) [illegible]

3 [illegible] 6-19

4 [illegible]

5 [illegible]

6 [illegible]

7 [illegible]
(8) [illegible]

8 [illegible]

6-19

(12) [illegible]

13 [illegible]

14 [illegible]

(15) [illegible]

[illegible]

To,

The Collector & District Magistrate.

Dharwar.

Respected Sir,

I, the undersigned, Vatt Mukhtiar of the Shri Jagada Guru Tontad Swami, Sansthan Math Dambal and Gadag, most respectfully beg to apply for permission as under :-

1) As usual, the Car Festival of the Aradi Tontad Siddha Lingeshwar is to be held on Chaitra Shudda Purnima, this year, i.e. on 20-4-1943 and the Small Car Festival on 21-4-1943, accompanied by Cross Palanquin procession of the present Avadi and this occasion will be attended with Band and Engine.

2) The undersigned had applied to the Mamlatdar of Gadag, but he was informed that this time the permission should be obtained from the Collector and District Magistrate, Dharwar, and hence this application is presented to your honour.

3) This festival is a local affair and is not attended by outsiders and it being held from time immemorial it is prayed that the necessary permission may kindly be granted and, as usual, a Yadi may be written to the local Police Officers to make arrangements to maintain order during the festival. Programme of the Jatra is kept herewith. For this act of kindness I shall ever remain

Gadag. Sir,

19th April 1943. Your most obedient servant,

B M Patil

Vatt Mukhtiar of Shri Jagad Guru Tontad Swami, Sansthan Math Dambal and Gadag.

Forwarded with respects
through the Mamlatdar
& First Class Magistrate,
Taluka Gadag.
Gadag.

B M Patil

51.

B. V. Katageri, B Com BL
ADVOCATE

Phone : 29717
[redacted] Rd
BANG[redacted] RE-18.

Date 30th Aug: 197

To

The Commissioner of Income-tax in Mysore,
Central Revenue Buildings,
Queens Road,
BANGALORE. - 1

Sir,

Sub:- A request for an opportunity of being heard in the case of Shreeman Niranjan Jagadguru Tontadarya Maheswarigalu, Samastamath, Gadag

....

It is reliably learnt from the local office (Hubli) that this File has been transferred to this Hon'ble Court.

It is prayed that a certified copy of the order levying Estate Duty may kindly be issued, since further proceedings in the matter is to be pursued.

I am enclosing herewith the vakalath, issued in my favour.

Yours faithfully,

BVK

58

Encl:- 1 Vakalath.

In the Court of COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX IN MYSORE, BANGALORE

No. of 19

Appellant/s, Petitioner/s, Plaintiff/s, Complainant/s, Decree Holder/s, Applicant/s } Vs. { Defendant/s, Respondent/s, Accused, Judgment-Debtor/s Opponent/s

Shreeman Niranjan Jagadguru
Tontadarya Mahaswamigalu,
Sansthanamath, Gadag Vs.

I/We Shreeman Niranjan Jagadguru Tontadarya Mahaswamigalu ..Sansthanamath,...Gadag..... the ..... Nos ..... in the above matter hereby appoint and retain Sri B.V. Kabageri, B.Com., B.L., Advocate, 94, Mysore Road, Bangalore to appear act and plead for me/us in the above matter and to conduct prosecute and defend the same and all interlocutory or miscellaneous proceedings connected with the same or with any decree or orders passed therein, appeals and or other proceedings arising therefrom and also in proceedings for review of judgment and for leave to appeal to Supreme Court, and to obtain return of any documents filed therein, or to receive any money which may be payable to me/us in the said matter.

2 I/We hereby authorise him/them on my/our behalf to enter into a compromise in the above matter, to execute any decree/order therein, to appeal from any decree / order therein and to appear, to act and to plead in such appeal or in any appeal preferred by any other party from any decree/order therein.

3 I / We further agree that if I/We fail to pay the fees agreed upon or to give due instructions at all stages, he/ they is/are at liberty to retire from the case and recover all amounts due to him/them and retain all my/our papers and monies till such dues are paid.

Executed by me/us this ...28th...day of Aug. 19 71at Gadag..

Signature/s

Executants are personally known to me and he..signed before me

~~Satisfied as to identity of executants signatures~~

Certified that the contents were explained to the executants in my presence in Kannada language known to him/them who appeared perfectly to understand the same and have signed in my presence.

Accepted.

.....

.....

Advocate/s for ~~Appellant~~ Petitioner

Date 28-8-1971

Address for service :
B.V. Kabageri, B.Com., B.L.,
Advocate,
94, Mysore Road, Bangalore - 18

[illegible]

Civil Appeals and Writ Petitions for Special Leave to Appeal.

The Hon'ble Mr.Justice [illegible]

The Hon'ble Mr.Justice Khanna.

(CIVIL LIST NO.5)

ADMISSION MATTERS (WITH CAVEAT).

1. M.P.A.2086/70. Rs.500/- X Shri.V.M.Tarkunde for applt.

2. M.P.A.88/71. Rs.75/- X Shri.M.R.Sachthey for applt.

3. M.P.A.359/68.Rs.75/- X Shri.S.Pundapp for applt.

PARTY CASES TO BE FIXED.

1. M.P.A.314/70. X Shri.V.K.Joshi for applt.

2. M.P.A.311/70. X Shri.M.P.Bhojwani for applt.

3. M.P.A.4 5/70. X Shri.S.M.Sait for applt.

MATTERS WHERE NOTICES TO BE ISSUED AND PARTY LEFT TO FILE PAPERS.

1. M.P.A.247/70. X Shri.M.P.Chandrashekhariah Urs for applt.

2. M.P.A.82/71. X The Addl.Govt.Advocate for applt.

3. M.P.A.39/71(Account only) X -do-

4. M.P.A.80/71. -do- X -do-

5. M.P.A.87/71. -do- X -do-

6. M.P.A.84/71. -do- X -do-

7. M.P.A.88/71. -do- X -do-

8. M.P.A.89/71. -do- X -do-

FOR ORDERS.

1. M.P.A. 700/68. X Shri.S.P.Nayudu for applt.
In the matter for amendment of pleadings and decree. X Shri.P.A.Mehta for respt.

60

...contd..p-2.

2. [illegible] Court. X [illegible] X
Payment [illegible] of Court fee. X

3. [illegible] X [illegible] X [illegible]
[illegible]

40cps.

-o-o-o-

BEFORE THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER No.I

LAND ACQUISITION, T.B. PROJECT,

H O S P E T.

Sri Totada Swamy of Gadag

Claim under Section 9(3) & 10 of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894

I. This claimant received notice of acquisition 7 days ago.

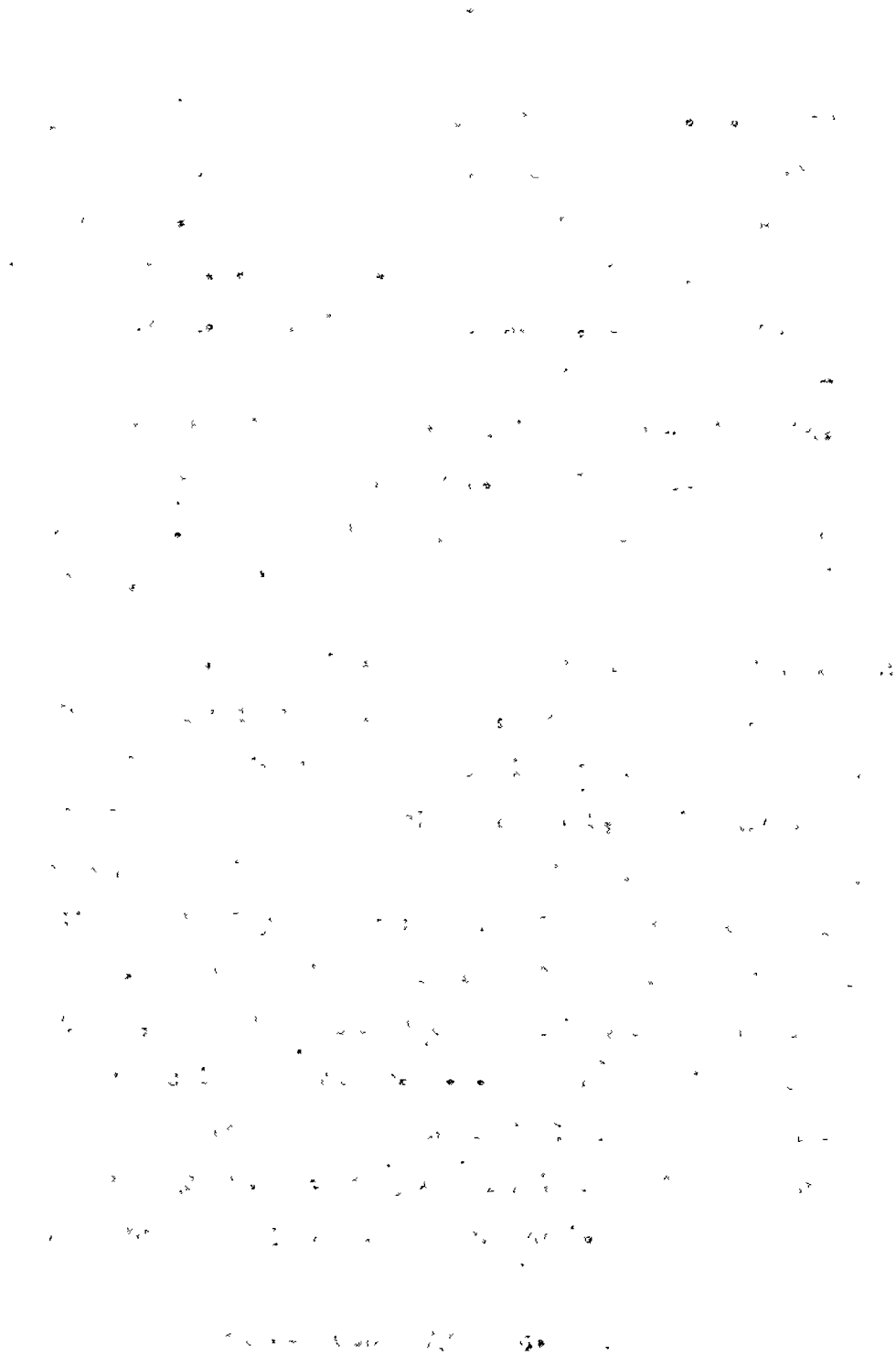
II. This claimant is the full owner of the S.Nos.446 3 acres 13 cents and 445 - 1 acre 68 cents of Bachigondanahalli village. He disputes the correctness of the description that he is a trustee of the Dombala Mutt. He submits there is no institution as Dombala ℓ mutt. The whole properties belong to this claimant as an owner.

III. The claimant submits that he is entitled to and claims a compensation of Rs. 500/- per acre. There are no other claimants for the above lands.

S. Seshagiri Rao
Advocate for claimants
23/1/58

Kondanappa Shetty Ranad
Valla Mokhtiyara of Shree S.
Totadayya Swamy Gadag

61



Copy applied for by Lokedmarigaru Totadswami of Gadag Yet Lakhtiyar to Thiresh Thavanal Nathu Dembal and others, on 7th October 1913.

It was found necessary to stop the said.

It was decided to issue the said

notice to the Deputy Collector of Gadag Division.

130 9/3 9/3 9/3 9/3

Sd/

for Collector, Dharwar.

9th, 1913.

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle 14th December 1913.

To,

The Collector of Dharwar,

Dharwar.

Correspondence.

With reference to your memorial, dated the 6th October 1913, against the order passed by the District Magistrate Dharwar on the 7th August 1913, in which he intimated that, if precaution, were not taken to stop the Pradan Swami of Gadag in a palanquin horse cross-ride or with the insignia of peacha kalase, orders would be issued under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 or Section 4 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, Mr. Chenna Basavayya - - Sankrayya Hungarmeth and others are informed that after careful consideration Government see no reason to interfere in the matter.

Sd/ A. F. Kindersley.

Under Secretary to Government,

" True copy "

Sd/ For Collector, Dharwar.

63

Copy applied for on 14th September 1912
Copy prepared on. 18th. October 1912
Copy sent by post on. 4th October 1912.
[illegible]
For Commissioner, S.D.

No. V/416 of 1910
28th May 1910.

Number of words.
90
Copying fee 0-2-0
comparing fee 0-0-6
Paper Cost 0-0-3
Total 0-2-9

order on the petition of the followers of Shri Nirangan Jagadguru Shriman Nirangan Jagadguru Total Swami Sansthan Mutt Dambal Gadag has been permitted to pass in cross palanquin with the Panchkalas and other insignia of his office as spiritual guru of the Lingayet Community in all places within the Southern Division All

64

Collectors and District Magistrates are requested to see that the exercise of the said right by the said Swami is not interfered with by anybody

Copied by
Sardar Khan
Constable

sd/ M. C. Gibb
Commissioner S.D.

True Copy
H. Chatterji
for Commissioner S.D.

[illegible] was applied for on 25th day of February 1927
Twenty fifth [illegible signature]
Record Keeper

[illegible] was ready for delivery on 3rd day [of] March 27
[illegible] [illegible signature]
Record Keeper

[illegible] was [illegible] (sent by post) on 4 day of March 27
[illegible] [illegible signature]
[illegible]

370

Cop 0-9-0
[illegible] 0-2-0
[illegible]
0-11-0.

G. S. 277/14.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

65

ఉన్నచోటనుంచి లేచి వెళ్ళిపోయారు. ఇక నాకు మిగిలినవారు, నన్ను
ప్రశ్నలు అడిగిన వారికి ఒక్కొక్కరికి సమాధానం చెప్పవలసి వచ్చింది. నాకూ
మొత్తానికి అలసట వచ్చింది. ఎంతవరకు ఈ ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబులు నేను
యిచ్చానో మీకు తెలియదు కదా.

లాభం

వాళ్ళు ఇచ్చిన ఎరువు కొంచెం కూడా నిలువ ఉంచకుండా మొత్తం
తీసుకున్నారు. తిరిగి ఎప్పుడు ఇవ్వమని నన్ను అడగలేదు. ఇలా ఉండగా
కొన్ని రోజులు గడిచిన తరువాత ఒకరోజు ఉదయం ఆ ఇద్దరు వ్యక్తులు
గానీ, వారిలో ఒకరు గానీ మా ఇంటికి రాలేదు. ఆ తరువాత
ఇంకొన్ని రోజులు ఇలాగే గడిచిపోయాయి. ఇక్కడి ఇళ్ళలో
గానీ, చుట్టుపక్కల ఊళ్ళలో గానీ ఎవరూ ఇలా ఎరువు
కొనడం లేదు. ఇలా ఉండగా ఒకరోజు ఉదయం ఆ ఇద్దరూ
కలిసి కాకపోయినా వేరు వేరుగా అయినా వచ్చి ఎరువు
కావాలని అడిగితే ఇవ్వాలని నేను నిశ్చయించుకున్నాను. నాకు
వాళ్ళ మీద ఎంతో కోపం వచ్చింది. వాళ్ళకు కావలసినంత
ఎరువు ఇచ్చాను. నాకు ఎంతో నష్టం కలిగింది. నాకు
ఇలా ఎరువు కొనడం ఇష్టం లేదని వాళ్ళకు తెలుసు. అయినా
వాళ్ళు ఎరువు కొన్నారు. ఇలా ఎందుకు చేసారో
అర్థం కాలేదు. ఆ ఇద్దరూ కలిసి వచ్చినా, వేరు వేరుగా వచ్చినా
ఎరువు ఇవ్వకూడదని నిశ్చయించుకున్నాను.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

6/1/16 sd/ H V. Kane

Sd/ [illegible]

COPIED BY

R. C [illegible]

COMPARED BY

[illegible]

Karkun

TRUE COPY

[illegible]

Sheristedar

99

Copy was delivered to the Registrar of the Court of Appeal on the 25th day of February 19[illegible]
(Thursday 24th)

Copy was delivered to the Registrar of the Court of Appeal on the 3 day of March 19[illegible]

Copy was delivered to the Registrar of the Court of Appeal on the [illegible] day of [illegible]

67

67°

Cos 15° 9

Cos 3 6

$\int_0^{\pi/3} \cos x \, dx$

$1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

Copy was delivered to [illegible] by post on the 3 day of [illegible]
[illegible]
Rajpura Road.

Copy was delivered to [illegible] by post on the 3 day of [illegible]
[illegible]
Rajpura Road.

Copy was delivered to [illegible] by post on the 3 day of [illegible]
[illegible]
Rajpura Road.

67°

Ref 0-15 g

Comm 0-3 g

[illegible]

1-4-3

67

ధన్యవాదములు

ఇట్లు

ఆ ఇంటి ముందు ఒక పెద్ద వేపచెట్టు ఉండేది. ఆ చెట్టు నీడలో ఎప్పుడూ పిల్లలు ఆడుకుంటూ ఉండేవారు. ఆ ఇంటి యజమాని పేరు రామయ్య. ఆయన చాలా మంచివాడు. ఆయన ఇంటికి ఎవరు వచ్చినా కాదనకుండా ఆదరించేవాడు. ఆయన భార్య పేరు లక్ష్మమ్మ. ఆమె కూడా చాలా దయగల స్త్రీ. వారికి ఇద్దరు పిల్లలు. పెద్ద కొడుకు పేరు కృష్ణ, చిన్న కూతురు పేరు సీత. కృష్ణ ఐదవ తరగతి చదువుతున్నాడు. సీత మూడవ తరగతి చదువుతోంది. వారిద్దరూ ప్రతిరోజు ఉదయం లేవగానే వేపచెట్టు కింద ఆడుకోవడానికి పరుగెత్తేవారు.

ఒక రోజు ఉదయం కృష్ణ, సీత ఆడుకుంటుండగా వారికి ఒక చిన్న పిట్ట కనిపించింది. ఆ పిట్ట రెక్క విరిగి నేలపై పడి ఉంది. అది ఎగరలేక అటూ ఇటూ తిరుగుతూ ఉంది. సీత దాన్ని చూసి జాలిపడి, "అన్నయ్యా, ఈ పిట్టకు ఏమైంది?" అని అడిగింది. కృష్ణ దగ్గరకు వెళ్లి చూసి, "దీని రెక్క విరిగింది. మనం దీనికి సహాయం చేయాలి" అన్నాడు. వారిద్దరూ ఆ పిట్టను జాగ్రత్తగా పట్టుకుని ఇంట్లోకి తీసుకువెళ్లారు.

ఇంట్లోకి వెళ్లి తల్లిని పిలిచి, పిట్ట గురించి చెప్పారు. లక్ష్మమ్మ పిట్టను పరిశీలించి, "దీనికి చిన్న దెబ్బ తగిలింది. కొన్ని రోజులు మనతో ఉంటే అది తొందరగా కోలుకుంటుంది" అని చెప్పింది. ఆమె ఒక పాత పెట్టెలో మెత్తని గుడ్డలు పరిచి, పిట్టకు కొద్దిగా బియ్యం, నీళ్లు ఇచ్చింది. కృష్ణ, సీత ఆ పిట్టకు ఒక పేరు పెట్టాలని నిర్ణయించుకున్నారు. చివరకు దానికి "చిట్టి" అని పేరు పెట్టారు.

ప్రతిరోజు పిల్లలు బడికి వెళ్లే ముందు, వచ్చిన తర్వాత చిట్టిని చూసుకోవడం మొదలుపెట్టారు. వారు దానికి ఆహారం పెట్టడం, నీళ్లు మార్చడం చేసేవారు. కొన్ని రోజులకు చిట్టి రెక్క పూర్తిగా నయమైంది. అది ఎగరడానికి ప్రయత్నించినప్పుడు పిల్లలు చాలా సంతోషించారు. అయితే, చిట్టి ఎగిరిపోతే తమకు దూరమవుతుందని వారికి బాధగా అనిపించింది.

ఒక రోజు రామయ్య పిల్లలతో, "పిల్లలూ, పక్షులను మనం ఎంతకాలం పంజరంలో ఉంచగలం? అవి స్వేచ్ఛగా ఎగిరినప్పుడే వాటికి నిజమైన ఆనందం" అని చెప్పాడు. ఆ మాటలు విన్న పిల్లలు చిట్టిని బయటకు వదిలిపెట్టాలని నిర్ణయించుకున్నారు. మరుసటి రోజు ఉదయం వారు చిట్టిని ఇంటి ముందు ఉన్న వేపచెట్టు కొమ్మపై వదిలిపెట్టారు. చిట్టి కొద్దిసేపు అక్కడే ఉండి, ఆ తర్వాత రెక్కలు విప్పి ఆకాశంలోకి ఎగిరిపోయింది.

చిట్టి ఎగిరిపోవడం చూసి పిల్లలు మొదట బాధపడ్డారు. కానీ అది స్వేచ్ఛగా ఆనందంగా ఎగురుతుండటం చూసి వారి బాధ సంతోషంగా మారింది. ఆ రోజు నుండి వారు ప్రతిరోజు చిట్టి కోసం వేపచెట్టు వైపు చూస్తూ ఉండేవారు. కొన్ని రోజులకు చిట్టి తన స్నేహితులతో కలిసి వచ్చి ఇంటి ముందు ఎగురుతూ కనిపించింది. పిల్లలు ఆనందంతో కేకలు వేశారు. అప్పటి నుండి చిట్టి తరచూ వారిని పలకరించడానికి వచ్చేది.

ప్రతి ఆదివారం పాఠశాల సంగీతోపాధ్యాయులు వారికి సంగీతం నేర్పిస్తారు. వారి ఇంటి దగ్గర కూడా సాధన చేయడానికి వీలుగా ఒక్కొక్కరికి ఒక్కొక్క వీణ ఇస్తారు. వారికి ఇంటి దగ్గర

C. I. 16.

COMPARED

Sherlstedt.

[illegible]

-69-

ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು

ಕಛೇರಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಘಟಕ

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ಕಛೇರಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಘಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ

ಕೆ ಟಿ ಪಿ ಪಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ವಯ

ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದು

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿತ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು

ಮೊಹರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಲಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟೇಷನ್ ಗಳನ್ನು

ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೊಟೇಷನ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು

ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊಟೇಷನ್ ಗಳನ್ನು

ತೆರೆಯುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.

ಕೊಟೇಷನ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ

ಕೊಟೇಷನ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ

ಕೊಟೇಷನ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳ

ಕೊಟೇಷನ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯದ ನಂತರ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಕೊಟೇಷನ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಪತ್ರ

ಇವರಿಗೆ

ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ

ವಿಷಯ: ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯ ಮತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಕೋರಿರುವುದು

ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು

ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ವಿಷಾದಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು.

ಭವದೀಯ,

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

Arguement on behalf of Shri Jagadguru Totadswami of Gadag That Annadanaswami of Mundargi should not be allowed to go in procession seated in a cross palanquin with Panch Kalasa.

.....

A detailed inquiry was held in this respect by your worthy predecessor, Mr. E. Maconochie, and an order prohibiting Annadanaswami from enjoying these rights has been passed by him on 9/8/1913.

It is a well considered order and I beg to adopt it as my arguement in this case, so a copy of it is attached herewith. Annadanaswami's appeal to the Government on this order has been rejected : a copy of that also is attached herewith.

Annadanaswami Math is a subordinate to that of .... Totadswami. This fact has been established in dispute which went up to the High Court : vide special appeal No. 277 of 1875 referred to in the order of Mr. Maconochie. The desciples of Shri Jagadguru Totadswami will resent the assumption of these privileges by Annadanaswami. Hence there is every likelihood of the breach of public peace. In the last but two papers of the order referred to above Mr. Maconochie says " It would be directly contrary to the interests of public order and peace to admit it ..... (privilege) in the case of every Math that choses to cut itself off from the parent institution.

The principal points are ⅀ :

1. The privilege of Panch Kalasa and cross palanquin are enjoyed by Swamis of Maths of unquestionable pre..... eminence.

2. Totadswami Math belongs to that order and Totadswami's right to enjoy those privileges has been considered and admitted by the Collector and District Magistrate

5. Annadanaswami Math is not a Math of that position but it is subordinate to that of Totadswami : and ..... Annadanaswami has not enjoyed the right previously.

The assumption of these privileges by Annadanaswami is a challenge to the supremacy of Totadswami and will .. cause breach of the public peace.

It was on the score of these points, that ..... Annadanaswami has been prohibited from enjoying these ... privileges by the District Deputy Collector & Divisional Magistrate in his order passed on 9/9/1912, and by the Collector and District Magistrate, Mr. Maconochie, in his order passed on 9/8/1913 and Annadanaswami's appeal on the order of the District Magistrate was rejected on ..... 15/12/1913.

His Civil Suit in this respect went up to High Court and was decided against him.

Only two years back the 1st. Class Magistrate of Gadag prohibited Annadanaswami from taking out a cross palanquin procession and with Panch Kalasa.

He is persistently making applications in this respect, and all of them are rejected.

Now to explain the respective positions held by the Totadswami and Annadanaswami, I will give a short history of the origin of Annadanaswamis. Annadana Math means a Math where food is given in charity (a free boarding house). Totadswamis of old maintained many such Maths. Totadswamis began the practice of appointing Annadanaswamis to look after these Annadana Maths. Annadanaswami is ... always appointed by Totadswami. This point is set at rest by the decision of the High Court of Bombay in its ..... special appeal No. 277/1895. Therein it has been held that the tenure upon which Annadanaswami held lands was such that Totadswami was entitled to resume possession of ..... them at pleasure. Ex. 46 in the said appeal shows that Totadswamis were masters of the Annadanaswamis. Ex. 50 in it, which is a letter written by several Swamis, in....

„including Annadanaswami is a clear acknowledgement Totadswami's supremacy. This case arose out of di in which the predecessor of the present Annadanasw denied the overlordship of Totadswami and tried to independence„and ended in ejecting him from„the ol dana Math at Mundargi. The present Math of Annada at Mundargi is built quite recently.

In dismissing Annadaneswami's suit No.277 for declaration of his rights to enjoy the privile question, the learned Sub Judge has decided that p of cross palanquin and Panch Kalasa are special pr enjoyable by High Priests of the Hindu religion, l „Totadswami and cannot be claimed by upstarts like Annadanaswamis. The concluding words of his judge are " The streets are public no doubt: but they ar to be used for„trespassing on the rights of the priests of the Hindus, who alone are entitled to them in a cross palanquin with its paraphernalia a their subordinates and desciples like the plainti (Annadanaswami) nor members of the public at larg

Under these circumstances there are good „to hold that the assumption of these privileges b Annadanaswami will be resented by the followers o swami , who are to be found in each and every vil this part of the Karnatik and will be a cause for breach of public peace.

In the village of Venkatapur Totadswami h Mathand a field and there are followers of him in village as also„in villages surrounding it. The „now sent by the office is one sided, the desciple Totadswami have not„been heard . District Magist once prohibited the Annadanaswami in„this respect order has been upheld by Government. So it is rea „that Annadanaswami should again be prohibited fro Panch Kalasa and cross palanquin.

Annadanaswami is persistently making app

n Shidayya Basayya

Shri manmaharaj a Niranja
nigal, Samsthan math
uesting to abstain from
municipal Dispensary
osed by the municipality,

No 1222 of 1933
ffice of the civil Surgeon
25th may 1933

plements to the Collector of
isposal

Sd. D S Dharvale
L M & S B M S.
offg Civilsurgeon Dharwar

No 1223 of 1933
ffice of the civil Surgeon
Dharwar, 25th may 1933

ayya. Basayya Hiremath
rabaroja Niranjan Jagadgu
rstan Math Dambal & Gadag

The Collector of Dharwar

L M. & S B M S
offg civil Surgeon
Dharwar

Copy

(శ్రీ వున్న ముఖ్యాంశ నిరంజన జగద్గురు తోంపేకాయ
ముఖ్యాస్థా చిలుకళ్యవరు నేంస్థా నమరడంబళ్ళ వగదగ ఇవర వ
మోక్షియర బిద్దయ్య బసయ్య శిశ్యరుగ ఇవరు గూళ
అబ్బియళ్ళ గదగ-బోడే పోలియమున నీ పాలటీయ రచ
నేళి బి.డి.శబాది ఇవర ధీనరు ధాంకువగన్న చడియు
నగళళ్ళిద్దేందు వినంతి- రబ్బిగుండిశింది ద్దారి, కాచిబేయ
ఆందరి జిద్దరుధారభోశింబు వమాళు. మలునిని పాలటీయం
రరాంళు ఆరచ్చుశార.

నం ఇ౨౨. ౧౯౩౩

నిశ్శిళ నేజనినర ఆప్తీనద్దా
లా.౨౫-౫-౧౯౩

ప్రారంభాదర కళ్ళశ్కర కడిసే అదన్న ~~పాల్గు~~ ఆచేయుచదా
కార్యవేదన్న
నేలుచాశి. ఆర్థవా నిశ్శిళ నేవదర నేలుచాగి నేమ్మ అనుమతిం
న్న ~~కోరిక~~ కళ్ళేనిదే. (బిన్నిశేయన్న కళ్ళినిదే)

భవదీయ నిందక ఎస్తరి. బి.ఎన్.ధ్వజళ్ళిగ
నక్ష.
ఎత్.ఎమ్.ఆ.ఎం.ఎస్.
ఎమ్.ఎస్.
ఆనినిళిమేంగ-నిశిళ్.కబ్బాళ్ళ
త.--

నం.౧౨౨౩. మే ౧౯౩౩.
నిశ్శిళ నేజనినర ఆప్తీనద్దారు
లా.౨౫-౫-౧౯౩

శ్రీ భగద్గురు తోంపేకాయ ముఖ్యాస్థా చిలుకళ్యవర చచ్చేమూ
యుర శిద్దయ్య బసయ్య ప్రశిశ్యాగ నదగ ఇవరళ్లి తిళిసిరువదే
రశి.

నీవు వ్యవళ్ళం శ్రీధరప్పశెట్టిళ్లి హోగి కాచిబేయకూ ని
కళ్ళిశ్వరమే ఉప్పయ్యనాయకనళ్ళి కాదబేశెందు తిళిసిదే.

ఇంతీలు
నిశ్శిళ నేదరనద్దారచారిగళు
గదగ

15.

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಳೀಕರಿಸಿರಿ

೫. ಮೊತ್ತವು ೨೦೦ ಆಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಎರಡು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ೩ ಪಟ್ಟು ಆಗಿರಲಿ. ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಅಥವಾ

ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವರ್ಗವು ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ೧೨ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಿಂತ ೩೫ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

೬. ಒಂದು ಆಯತಾಕಾರದ ಹೊಲದ ಉದ್ದವು ಅದರ ಅಗಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ೩೦ ಮೀಟರ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆ ೨೦೦ ಮೀಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರ ಉದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಲವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಅಥವಾ

ಒಂದು ಆಯತಾಕಾರದ ಹೊಲದ ಉದ್ದವು ಅದರ ಅಗಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ೩೦ ಮೀಟರ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ೨೦೦೦ ಚದರ ಮೀಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರ ಉದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಲವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

೭. ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವರ್ಗವು ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ೧೨ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಿಂತ ೩೫ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಅಥವಾ

ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವರ್ಗವು ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ೧೨ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಿಂತ ೩೫ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

೮. ಒಂದು ಆಯತಾಕಾರದ ಹೊಲದ ಉದ್ದವು ಅದರ ಅಗಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ೩೦ ಮೀಟರ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆ ೨೦೦ ಮೀಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರ ಉದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಲವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಅಥವಾ

ಒಂದು ಆಯತಾಕಾರದ ಹೊಲದ ಉದ್ದವು ಅದರ ಅಗಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ೩೦ ಮೀಟರ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ೨೦೦೦ ಚದರ ಮೀಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರ ಉದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಲವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

೯. ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವರ್ಗವು ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ೧೨ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಿಂತ ೩೫ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಅಥವಾ

ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವರ್ಗವು ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ೧೨ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಿಂತ ೩೫ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

೧೦. ಒಂದು ಆಯತಾಕಾರದ ಹೊಲದ ಉದ್ದವು ಅದರ ಅಗಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ೩೦ ಮೀಟರ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆ ೨೦೦ ಮೀಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರ ಉದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಲವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಅಥವಾ

ಒಂದು ಆಯತಾಕಾರದ ಹೊಲದ ಉದ್ದವು ಅದರ ಅಗಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ೩೦ ಮೀಟರ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ೨೦೦೦ ಚದರ ಮೀಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರ ಉದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಲವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕೊಡಿ.

ಉದಾ: ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕೊಡಿ.

ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ೩೧-೩೨-೩೩-೩೪-೩೫ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ಅವುಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸಗಳು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸಗಳು ಬದಲಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ವಿಳಾಸಗಳು

1. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಭವನ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 009.
2. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಭವನ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 009.
3. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಭವನ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 009.
4. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಭವನ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 009.
5. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಭವನ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 009.
6. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಭವನ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 009.
7. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಭವನ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 009.
8. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಭವನ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 009.
9. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಭವನ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 009.
10. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಭವನ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 009.

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲೀಕತನದಿಂದ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ತೂ ಪಾಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುವ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಬೇರೆ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಆಗಾಗ ಬಂದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಲಾಮು ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೈಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಸಂಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುವ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು

ಕಳ್ಳ ಅತಿಥಿಯು ಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ನಮಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮುಗಿದ
ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪರಿಚಯಸ್ಥರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಬಂದು ಮಾತನಾಡಿಸಿ
ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಿದರು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಅಭಿನಂದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು.
ಇವರಿಂದ ಕಲ್ಲಿಕೆಯಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ
ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳ್ಳ ಅತಿಥಿಯು ಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕಳ್ಳ ಅತಿಥಿಯು ಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ನಾ ಅಂಯ ಕೊನ್ನೆಯಾಗಾ ಸಿಂಗಿಗಳಿಸಿಗಾಳಿಯು ಆಳಿಕೆ ಕಾಂಗಾಸಿಂಗಾ
ಮೈಸೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳು. ಮೈಲಾರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ
ಗಾಡಿಗಳ ಬಂಡಿಗಳು ಸಾಲು. ತೆಂಗಿನಕಾಯಿ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅಂಗಡಿ
ಯಿಂದ ಅಂಚೆ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ
ಗಾಡಿಯ ಕೊನ್ನೆಯಾಗಾ ಸಿಂಗಿಗಳಿಸಿಗಾಳಿಯು ಆಳಿಕೆ ಕಾಂಗಾಸಿಂಗಾ
ಮೈಸೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳು. ಮೈಲಾರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ
ಗಾಡಿಗಳ ಬಂಡಿಗಳು ಸಾಲು. ತೆಂಗಿನಕಾಯಿ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅಂಗಡಿ
ಯಿಂದ ಅಂಚೆ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ
ಗಾಡಿಯ ಕೊನ್ನೆಯಾಗಾ ಸಿಂಗಿಗಳಿಸಿಗಾಳಿಯು ಆಳಿಕೆ ಕಾಂಗಾಸಿಂಗಾ
ಮೈಸೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳು. ಮೈಲಾರಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ
ಗಾಡಿಗಳ ಬಂಡಿಗಳು ಸಾಲು. ತೆಂಗಿನಕಾಯಿ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅಂಗಡಿ
ಯಿಂದ ಅಂಚೆ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ

ಸಾಲಿಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಅವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಓದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಲಿಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪೂರೈಸಿದ ನಂತರ, ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಕೊಡಗೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಓದಿದರು. ಅವರ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದರು. ಪದವಿಯ ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಗಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ತೆರಳಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದರು. ಅವರು ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದ ನಂತರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳು ಬಂದವು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅವರು ಮೊದಲು ಸಾಲಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯ ಚಿಲುಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಜೀವನದ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನೂ ಕಲಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯ ಚಿಲುಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಜೀವನದ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನೂ ಕಲಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ನಾಳೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ — ಇದೆ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳ
ಮರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾರಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ — ಬಾದಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಲೆಯು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಾದಿ
ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಲೆಯು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ

ಕಾರಣದಲ್ಲಿಂಯಿದ್ದು ಕಚೆಲಾಕ್ಯನು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಿ: ಅಲ್ಲಾಕಿಗಾಗಿಲ್ಲ
ಅಕಾರಣ ಕಾರಣ ಪ್ರಾಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿ ಅಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಬಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ
ಕಾರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ
ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿಕಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ
ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ
ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ
ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ
ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ
ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ
ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ ಅಲಾಗಿ

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ — ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ

ಸಂಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಅವರು
ಆಕಾಶಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರು.
ಸಂಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ
ಅವರು ಆಕಾಶಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರು.
ಅವರು ಆಕಾಶಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ
ಸಂಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಸಾಲಗಾರರು ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಅವರು ಸಾಲ ತೀರಿಸಲಾಗದೆ ಅವರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಪ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅವರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹರಾಜು ಹಾಕಿ ಅವರ ಸಾಲಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅವರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು ಏನೂ ಉಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಬಡವರಾಗಿ ಹೋದರು. ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅವರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪಾಲು ಕೊಡಲು ಏನೂ ಉಳಿದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಕೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಅವರು ಕೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಊಟ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಕೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಊಟ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ ೨೦೨೧ ಸಿಎಸ್‌ಆರ್ ೨೦೨೧

ಸಿಎಸ್‌ಆರ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮೊತ್ತ (ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

೧. ಸಿಎಸ್‌ಆರ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

8th April 1931
(Eighth)

(Seventeenth) 17th April 1931

(Eighteenth) 18th April 1931

1580
Copying 3-0-0
Stamping 0-12-0
Postage 0-1-6
3-13-6

Filed on 25-11-1930.

Decided on 21-3-1931.

Duration of the case 3 months and 27 days.

In the District Court of Dharwar.

At Dharwar. Ex.C.

Appeal No.485 of 1930 from Decree in Suit No.345 of 1929 of the Court of the Sub Judge Gadag (Mr.Dequeira).

Pleaders.

M.R.S.Chalgeri. 1. Ningappa bin Dharmappa Gojnur of Gadag.

... Appellant (Original Defendant).

Against.

K.L. Dixit. 1. Shri Niranjan Jagadguru Tontadarya Swami of Gadag.

... Respondent (Original Plaintiff).

Claim-Rs.600/-.

J U D G M E N T.

The plaintiff is the Mathapati or head of a well-known Lingayat Math at Gadag. During the time of his predecessor, one Bhadraya, who was managing the estate of the Math on his behalf, purchased R.S.No.575 of Uklaspur in the name of his wife Andaneva. When the Mathapati came to know this, he filed a suit against Bhadraya, Andaneva and one Irava and obtained a decree for possession against all of them (Ex.29). The Mathapati took possession of the land in pursuance of the decree, as shown by the certified copy of the Suit Register (Ex.38). But subsequently on the 19th of January 1911 he made a gift of the land to Andaneva at her request.

76

Sheristedar

Andaneva was in possession of the land till her death in 1928, when her daughters Amaiva and Curava succeeded to it as her heirs. The defendant obtained a money decree against Amaiva and Curava in suit No.307 of 1928, and in execution of that decree he got the land attached. The plaintiff challenged the deed of gift executed by his predecessor in favour of Andaneva, and hence her daughters Amaiva and Curava reconveyed the land to the plaintiff on the 7th of January 1929 by the relinquishment deed (Ex.46). On the very next day the plaintiff made an application to the Court objecting to the attachment of the land (Ex.46A), but the objection was disallowed on the 15th of July 1929. The plaintiff instituted this action for a declaration that R.S.No.278 of Eklaspur belongs to the plaintiff's Math and was not liable to be attached and sold in execution of the defendant's decree in suit No.307 of 1928. The defendant contended that the property really belonged to Bhadraya and not to the Math, that the deed of relinquishment passed to the plaintiff by Amaiva and Curava was fraudulent and intended to defeat his decree, and that the plaintiff's title to the land was lost by the adverse possession of Andaneva and her daughters for more than twelve years. The lower Court disallowed all these contentions and granted the declaration prayed for by the plaintiff.

2. In view of the decree obtained by the plaintiff's predecessor against Bhadraya, Andaneva and Irava in suit No.156 of 1908 (Ex.20) the learned pleader for the appellant did not seriously press his contention that Bhadraya was the real owner of the property and not the Math. In fact that question is res judicata, and it is not open to the appellant

to go behind the decree in suit No.186 of 1908. In pursuance of that decree the plaintiff's predecessor in title took possession of the land and subsequently transferred it to Andaneva by a deed of gift. It follows, therefore, that the plaintiff's predecessor has transferred the property of the Math without any legal necessity, and the Math is not bound by the alienation. Whether Amarava and Gurava the heirs of the donee Andaneva reconveyed the land to the Math or not, yet the title of the Math could not be extinguished except by adverse possession for over twelve years. Hence the main issue argued in this Court is whether the plaintiff's Math has lost its interest in the land in suit by the adverse possession of Andaneva and her daughters for more than twelve years. My finding is in the negative.

3. The learned pleader for the appellant has relied upon the recent rulings in Ladri Narayan Singh v. Mahant Kailash Gir (I.L.R. 5 Patna 341) and R Parkashdas v. Janki Ballabha Saran (A.I.R. 1926, Oudh 444) in support of his contention that the adverse possession of the donee commenced from the date on which she took possession of the property, that it was not interrupted by the death of the donor, and that the donor's successor did not get a fresh cause of action on his succeeding to the Math. These two rulings lend support to the appellant's contention, and had it been a case of sale, I would perhaps have upheld it. But it is only a gift, which obviously could enure during the life time of the donor alone who was for the time being the manager of the Math. This is made clear by the Privy Council in the case of Vidya Varuthi v. Balusami Ayyar (I.L.R. 44 Mad. 831 P.C.). It was a case of a permanent lease, and their Lordships held that

except for unavoidable necessity the head of the Math could not create any interest in the Math property to enure beyond his life-time, that a lessee had not adverse possession under Article 144 of the Second Schedule of the Limitation Act during the life of the head who granted the lease, and that the successor of the lessor got a fresh cause of action on his succeeding to the Math. Applying the principle underlying this decision I find that the gift made by the plaintiff's predecessor enured for his life-time only, and on his death the plaintiff acquired a fresh cause of action to challenge the gift and recover possession of the land in suit. It is not disputed that the plaintiff's predecessor died within twelve years before the execution of the deed of relinquishment by Amarava and Gurava when the plaintiff's right to challenge the deed of gift was still alive. By executing the deed of relinquishment Amarava and Gurava merely acknowledged the invalidity of the gift after the death of the donor. Hence the land in suit is not liable to be attached and sold in execution of the decree against Amarava and Gurava.

4. No other point was urged, and I dismiss the appeal with costs.

21st March 1951. Sd/ N.S.Lokur.
District Judge.

Typed by

Compared by
Karkal.

'True Copy'.

Sheristedar.

Appeal No.485 of 1930.

Grounds of appeal.

1. The decree of the lower Court is contrary to law and evidence.

2. The lower Court was wrong in holding that the plaint land belonged to the Math and is not liable for attachment and sale in execution of the decree of the defendant.

3. It erred in holding that Bhadrya and Andaneva purchased the property with profits of the plaint Math without the slightest possible proof for the same.

4. It committed an error of law in holding that the decree in suit No.155 of 1908 operated as res judicata as against the present defendant, when in fact, he was neither a party nor a representative of any of the parties in the original suit, but he is altogether a third person claiming the property in his own independent right.

5. The lower Court ought to have held that suit No.156 of 1908 was purely a bogus affair and paper transaction since it was of a collusive nature in order to save the property from the then creditors Bhadraya and the same dodge has been made even now looking to the relinquishment affair of 3-1-1929 to the plaintiff Math.

6. The plaintiff has utterly failed to prove the first issue the burden of proving the same being heavily on him.

7. The long-standing possession of the suit land and after suit No.156 of 1908 in the name of Bhadraya and Andaneva ought to have weighed with the Court to hold that the latter were the true ~~of~~ owners of the land.

8. Although the bulk of the property rested with Bhadraya, the plaint land only reverted to --

Sheriastedar.

Andaneva shows that she was the true owner in her private capacity which fact is amply proved by the records of the old register of Lands bearing No.1.

9. The lower Court has not taken into consider-ation the fact of Majinama and Kabulayat with respect to the plaint land by Ningappa Mugali in the name of Andaneva subsequent to the decree in suit No.156 of 1908.

10. Even taking for granted that the relinquish-ment deed hadany effect in the eyes of law, the donee of a voluntary gift takes the gift subject to all the charges on the subject matter of the gift. Hence the lower Court ought to have held that the previous debts of Andaneva were a charge on the same.

11. The lower Court ought to have held that the suit was barred under Article 144 of the Limitation Act.

12. It was wrong in holding that the alienation of the suit property beyond the life-time of the original Swami was invalid as the gift to a priest for Swami's spiritual and secular benefit was legal and binding on the successors, since Bhadraya and his wife were rendering service to the Math for a long time.

13. It ought to have drawn adverse inference against the plaintiff on issue No.1 since the plain-tiff has not produced any Sanad or account books and other documents concerning the suit land.

14. It ought to have held that the surrender-affair was purely a sham transaction entered into by the parties in order to defraud the creditors.

15. Proper presumptions are not made, and evidence is wrongly weighed.

Typed by

Compared by

'True Copy'.

Shoristedar.

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೋಧನೆ : ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರು

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೋಧನೆ : ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರು

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೋಧನೆ : ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರು

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೋಧನೆ : ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರು

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL No. 7 OF 1883 FROM ORIGINAL DECREE.

Twatadswami Guru Twatadswami, deceased, his heir Twatadswami, by his recognized agent Rachomari (Original Plaintiff) ... ... } Appellant.

versus

Shidlingaya, son of Eyawa, and others (Original Defendants). Respondents.

Appeal from the decision of RAV BAHADUR BABAJI LAKSHMAN, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, in Original Suit No. 631 of 1881.

The Subordinate Judge has treated the present suit as one merely for possession and in continuation of the Suit No. 581 of 1878. The judgment in *Bavloji Tamaji v. Dholapa Raghu* (*a*) may be thought to afford some foundation for this view of the suit. We agree, however, with Sir Michael Westropp, C. J., in thinking "it is impossible to maintain that the claim made by a total stranger to the original suit can be regarded as a continuation of a suit in which there had been a final decree before his claim (subsequently, in obedience to Sec. 331, converted into a suit) was made."—*Dayachand Nemchand* vs. *Hemchand Dharamchand* (*b*). Sec. 331, it is to be remarked, provides that the Court is to proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit "for the property" had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant. Now the defendants' case is that they occupy the lands under tenancies created by Andanswami, but the latter, it is clear from the pleadings in the suit instituted by the previous Guru of the math Twatadswami against Andanswami, set up no higher title than to be entitled to manage the lands of the math independently of the plaintiff in that suit, a claim which was decided against him. Such tenancies, therefore, as defendants obtained from Andanswami, must be regarded as having been granted by him in that character, and for and on behalf of the math. The mere fact, therefore, of non-payment of rent by defendants to Andanswami or to Twatadswami or to the plaintiff for the last 12 years (even if non-payment had been proved by the defendants) could not operate to make their possession hostile to the math. The Subordinate Judge was, therefore, wrong in holding the suit barred. As there is no defence to plaintiff's suit on the merits, we must reverse so much of the decree of the Court below as has been appealed against, and order that possession be delivered of all the property to the plaintiff by the defendants. Defendants to pay plaintiff his costs here and in the Court below.

(*a*) I. L. R., 1 Bom., 127.

(*b*). I. L. R., 1 Bom., 507

1st April 1884.

Signed CHARLES SARGENT.
Signed NANABHAI HARIDAS.

True Copy.
Asst. Registrar
Ag. Dy. Registrar
Asst. Registrar
Acting Sealer

Exd.—M. C

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL No. 7 OF 1883 FROM ORIGINAL DECREE.

Twatadswami Guru Twatadswami, deceased, his heir Twatadswami, by his recognized agent Rachowmi (Original Plaintiff) ... ... } Appellant.

versus

Shidlingaya, son of Byawa, and others (Original Defendants). Respondents.

Appeal from the decision of Rav Bahadur Babaji Lakshman, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, in Original Suit No. 301 of 1881.

The Subordinate Judge has treated the present suit as one merely for possession and in continuation of the Suit No. 581 of 1878. The judgment in *Ravloji Tamaji* v. *Dholapa Paglu* (*a*) may be thought to afford some foundation for this view of the suit. We agree, however, with Sir Michael Westropp, C. J., in thinking "it is impossible to maintain that the claim made by a total stranger to the original suit can be regarded as a continuation of a suit in which there had been a final decree before his claim (subsequently, in obedience to Sec. 331, converted into a suit) was made."—*Dayachand Nemchund* vs. *Hemchund Dharamchand* (*b*). Sec. 331, it is to be remarked, provides that the Court is to proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit "for the property" had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant. Now the defendants' case is that they occupy the lands under tenancies created by Andanswami, but the latter, it is clear from the pleadings in the suit instituted by the previous Guru of the math Twatadswami against Andanswami, set up no higher title than to be entitled to manage the lands of the math independently of the plaintiff in that suit, a claim which was decided against him. Such tenancies, therefore, as defendants obtained from Andanswami, must be regarded as having been granted by him in that character, and for and on behalf of the math. The mere fact, therefore, of non-payment of rent by defendants to Andanswami or to Twatadswami or to the plaintiff for the last 12 years (even if non-payment had been proved by the defendants) could not operate to make their possession hostile to the math. The Subordinate Judge was, therefore, wrong in holding the suit barred. As there is no defence to plaintiff's suit on the merits, we must reverse so much of the decree of the Court below as has been appealed against, and order that possession be delivered of all the property to the plaintiff by the defendants. Defendants to pay plaintiff his costs here and in the Court below.

(*a*) I. L. R., 4 Bom., 124.

(*b*) I. L. R., 1 Bom., 527.

1st April 1884.

Signed CHARLES SARGENT.
Signed NANABHAI HARIDAS.

True Copy.
Acting Dy. Registrar
Acting Sealer

Exd.—M. C. The 30 day of April 1884.

10

[illegible]

[illegible]

Plaintiff. [illegible] Vs. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and Order [illegible] defendant above named [illegible]

The [illegible]

[illegible]

Under these circumstances, the [illegible] court may be pleased:-

(a) [illegible] inventory [illegible] taken [illegible]

79